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## DRY AMENDMENT IS INSERTED IN THE AGRICULTURAL BILL

Senate Committee Votes to Report Measure With Jones Rider Added—Second Meeting to Be Held This Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At a meeting held this morning the Senate Committee on Agriculture voted to report favorably the Agricultural Appropriation Bill with the Jones bone dry amendment, which was substituted and adopted for the Randall amendment inserted.

It is true that only a few members were present at the committee meeting, but as the point of "no quorum" was not raised, it is not thought likely that the decision to retain the amendment will be altered. Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, chairman of the committee, explained in the Senate that the decision was in accordance with instructions to report the bill favorably given him by his colleagues on the committee on Thursday.

After the meeting this morning, however, several members of the committee who were not present stated that they desired to be heard before the bill was acted on as coming before the Senate with the endorsement of the committee.

The Senator from South Carolina called another meeting for 3 p. m. today in order to give all the members an opportunity of putting themselves on record. He stated, however, that he did not expect that the decision arrived at this morning would be altered.

Of course the important question is the Jones amendment. It is admitted that the approval of the amendment by the committee is tantamount to an assurance of its passage by the Senate by a two to one vote. The situation today is felt by many to look much more promising than heretofore, but, as has been repeatedly declared in this paper, the final outcome will largely if not altogether depend on the attitude the President may choose to take. While he may not approve of the present method of procedure it is not expected that he will offer serious resistance to whatever action the Senate may be disposed to take on the pending amendment.

The confusing and unknown factor in the prohibition question as it stands, before Congress today is the attitude of the President. Against his opposition or even his silent disapproval, the most earnest and optimistic supporters of nation-wide prohibition realize that it would be extremely difficult to put through the legislation, however much it was approved of by Congress and by the nation at large. That the pending bone dry amendment meets with the approval of Congress is not for a moment questioned, but out of loyalty to the Chief Executive it is deemed necessary by administration followers that before a move is made on any important question the position of the President should be definitely known. His attitude on the prohibition question has not so far been definitely proclaimed, and hence many contrary rumors cause much confusion.

On Wednesday, and again late on Thursday, this bureau was informed that the President was not opposed to bone dry legislation, and that he was expected to take no action, but would leave the whole matter to be disposed of by Congress. It appears, however, that in a conversation over the telephone between the President and Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, acting chairman of the Agricultural Committee, before which the prohibition amendment is pending, the

(Continued on page four, column four)



Map illustrates communiques dealing with the war operations on the western front

## GERMAN OFFENSIVE NOW AT STANDSTILL

Colossal Sacrifices of Germans Result Only in Flattening of the Salient at Noyon—Allies Improve Positions

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The sixth morning of the last German offensive sees the troops of von Hutier and von Boehn apparently brought to a standstill. The colossal human sacrifices of the German Crown Prince, supported by those of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, have succeeded in flattening the salient at Noyon, and that is all. No general in his senses could imagine that such a result began even to represent the cost. As a matter of fact, like every fight which the Crown Prince, nominally, has directed, since the war began, there has been a capture of terrain at an expense so awful that he can hardly have cared to contemplate his victory. It was so at Verdun, and it has been so in this last offensive, indeed it is tolerably certain that, in comparison to the troops employed, the last offensive has been the most costly of all.

Within the last 24 hours the Crown Prince's efforts to advance at all have been practically held up everywhere, his troops being scarcely able to deploy from behind their lines owing to the violence of the artillery fire. This is true of the whole line of recent fighting, from the Americans at Chateau Thierry to the French at Montdidier. Indeed not only have the Germans failed to get their attacks even under way, but the Americans and the French have improved their positions, the former in Belleau wood, to the north of Chateau Thierry, and the latter, more particularly, at the really vital point on the line, the plateau of Mery and along the course of the Matz.

In these circumstances it is not remarkable to hear that the German High Command has given orders for the withdrawal of every possible man from the Russian frontier. The Pres-

(Continued on page four, column one)

## PERUVIANS SEIZE GERMAN VESSELS

LIMA, Peru—The Peruvian Government through its military forces has taken possession of the German vessels interned at Callao.

Peru broke diplomatic relations with Germany last October because Germany failed to reply satisfactorily to demands concerning the sinking of Peruvian ships.

## PONY EXPRESS PLAN DEFEATED

Winchester Citizens in Town Meeting Emphatically Register Their Protest Against Bringing of Liquor Into Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Mass.—In accordance with an overwhelming vote at a special town meeting, Thursday night, no pony express liquor license will be granted this year. Although this action represents a majority desire of citizens and the town is no-license it is observed that alcoholic drinks arrive via freight.

An attempt to take a vote by ballot met with quick defeat along with a similar move with regard to removing the beautiful elm tree Church Street opposite the Waterfield Building. The defeat of the ballot plan on the license topic was the result of opposition to any secrecy the ballots would have afforded as to the position of voters.

The voice vote was decided in favor of "requesting the selectmen not to grant one or more permits for the transportation of intoxicating liquors," but the vote was doubted by Jonas A. Laraway, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and the chair asked for a rising vote. But one man stood in opposition.

Heretofore there has been one pony express license. The fortnightly, the woman's club, began the work of opposition this year by sending a committee headed by Mrs. H. T. Bond before the selectmen, who suspended granting of the license, which question has now been disposed of.

The books of the freight office show that Saturdays are busy days for Winchester's liquor traffic. Sometimes as many as a score or more kegs of beer arrive, and occasionally barrels containing bottles.

The town's finance committee's position on the license subject was "no recommendation required."

## ENEMY OWNED COTTON SOLD BY CUSTODIAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The alien property custodian sold 3050 bales of enemy-owned cotton in the classification room of the New York Cotton Exchange today. A large number of buyers were present and the prices paid were regarded as very high. The first 2000 bales, grading about middling, sold from 29 to 29 1/2 cents, while the balance, averaging strict to good middling, ranged from 30 1/2 to 32 1/2 cents, 200 bales going to a local spot house at the latter price. Thus far 10,941 bales of alien-owned cotton have been sold, of which 8541 bales were disposed of in New York.

## FINANCE FACTS HELD BACK FROM SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo today denied the Senate's request for information as to what steps are being taken to stabilize the value of the American dollar abroad. Asked for the information in a Senate resolution he replied that, in the opinion of President Wilson, it would be inadvisable to supply it at this time for fear it might reach enemy countries.

## FLAG DAY BEING WIDELY OBSERVED

Exercises in Honor of United States Emblem Are Held in Schools and Clubs and at Many Industrial Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—In public and private schools, as well as in many clubs and other organizations, Flag Day is being observed in appropriate manner today. Exercises in most of the schools included the taking of the pledge of allegiance to the flag, songs and recitations appropriate to the occasion and a review of the history of the flag.

The observance of the day in industrial plants was more general this year than ever before. For the first time in history the United States flag is being carried in European countries by legions of fighting Americans, and for the first time men of all nationalities who have adopted America as their country are banded together under the flag in overseas lands. The opportunity offered by Flag Day for the relatives of these men working in this country to show their appreciation of what the flag stands for was emphasized by flag-raising ceremonies and simple programs in a great many industrial establishments today.

In many of these plants four-minute men of the Committee on Public Information, cooperating with the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, provided speakers to address the workers, and in some of these plants a Flag Day committee had been appointed to look after the details of the program. Usually in industrial plants, it included flag raising, salute to the flag, pledge of allegiance, patriotic songs, and the American's creed said in unison, which is as follows:

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies."

## Resource and Reliance

Tribute to the Workers in United States Ordnance Plants

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Workers in the ordnance plants of the country were termed the "soldiers' resource and reliance" in a Flag Day message from Gen. C. C. Williams, acting chief of ordnance, which was read in every ordnance plant in the country today.

On Monday morning the two leaders of this movement, William Forster and Hermann Hagedorn, announced that the whole plan had been dropped. They said they had been informed on the best authority that Washington was not in favor of any loyalist organization of Americans of German blood other than the Friends of German Democracy.

"We formed the council," they said, "because we wished to establish an effective and efficient society to work for Americanism against hyphenism and for national unity against separation and racial prejudice. We shall continue to work for those aims, but we are anxious above all that Americans of German blood should in this grave hour present a united front against the common enemy. Since The Friends of German Democracy is the official organization of Americans of German descent, we shall urge our members to join that society and shall ourselves give it our hearty support."

On Monday this bureau was informed by Mr. Hagedorn that the claim of endorsement of the movement by Secretary Lane was based on a conversation which Mr. Hagedorn said he had had with the Secretary three or four weeks ago. He added that other endorsements had been made by letter and that some of these might be made public shortly.

Mr. Forster, who as chief of the Liederkranz here has barred the use of German from its meetings, said to this bureau:

"Since The Friends of German Democracy is the official organization of German-Americans, it would not be wise to form another organization for similar purposes. We should all present a united front, under the one organization, and work together in harmony and accord for the aims already declared by The Friends of German Democracy. It is my idea to influence the German-Americans not only to talk English, but to think in English, and to lose no opportunity to display their unqualified loyalty to America."

Mr. Forster added that "sometimes the very best things we strive to do are misunderstood."

Meanwhile the German-Americans of this city have decided to refrain from a separate German demonstration of loyalty on July 4 and to act with the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. The Friends of German Democracy and the Committee on Public Information.

## STEAMER SUNK OFF VIRGINIA CAPES

British Vessel Is Attacked by German Submarine and Sends Word That She Is Sinking

AN ATLANTIC PORT — A British steamer arriving here today reported that she received wireless messages from the British steamer Keemun last night that the vessel was being attacked by a German submarine. Two hours later word was received from the Keemun that she was sinking.

The last ship definitely known to have fallen victim to German submarines in American waters, was sunk on June 10, the day previous. The Keemun, a vessel of 9074 tons gross, said she was off the Virginia capes. She was last reported as leaving Manila.

## Commander of U-151

Captain Neustadt Formerly Served in United States Navy

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The commander of U-151, one of the German submarines that have been operating off the American-Atlantic coast, has been identified as Captain Neustadt, who served five years as a gunner's mate in the United States Navy, according to affidavits of officers and sailors of the schooners Hattie B. Dunn, Edna and Hauppage, victims of the submarine. The documents were brought here today by naval rescue officers arriving from Cuba.

The submarine is manned by a crew of 76, is 210 feet long, 25 feet wide, has a shell of 3.4 inch steel and two 5.9 inch guns mounted fore and aft, is equipped with two periscopes, one over the conning tower and the other aft, has four stationary rapid fire guns on deck, below decks, in racks, carries 100 rapid fire rifles, and has aboard 18 torpedoes.

Following is the President's letter, which clearly puts him on record for the cause of Woman Suffrage throughout the world:

"My Dear Mrs. Catt: May I not thank you for transmitting to me the very interesting memorial addressed to me by the French Union for Woman Suffrage under date of February first, last.

"Since you have been kind enough to transmit this interesting and impressive message to me, will you not be good enough to convey to the subscribers this answer:

"I have read your message with the deepest interest and I welcome the opportunity to say that I agree without reservation that the full and sincere democratic reconstruction of the world for which we are striving and which we are determined to bring about at any cost, will not have been completely or adequately attained until women are admitted to the suffrage, and that only by that action can the nations of the world realize for the benefit of future generations the full ideal force of opinion or the full humane forces of action.

"The services of women during this supreme crisis of the world's history have been of the most signal usefulness and distinction. The war could not have been fought without them, or their sacrifices endured. It is high time that some part of our debt of gratitude to them should be acknowledged and paid, and the only acknowledgment they ask is their admission to the suffrage. Can we justly refuse it? As for America, it is my earnest hope that the Senate of the United States will give an unmistakable answer to this question by passing the suffrage amendment to our Federal Constitution before the end of this session."

"Cordially and sincerely yours, (Signed), WOODROW WILSON."

## Leaders See Success

Favorable Action on Federal Amendment Now Is Predicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Wilson's letter expressing the hope that the Senate will pass the woman suffrage amendment at this session was received by prominent woman suffragists in this city with great enthusiasm and with expressions of the belief that it was no longer conceivable that the United States should withhold the vote from women. The impression made upon those leaders by the President's words was strikingly summarized in a statement given to this bureau by Mrs. James Lees Laird, a member of the board of directors of the National Woman Suffrage Association, acting chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party and chairman of the College Volunteer section of the United States Food Administration in this State.

"That is one of the strongest and most wonderful statements I ever heard," said Mrs. Laird when the President's letter was read to her by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is remarkable in that the first part of it recognizes and states clearly the abstract justice of the woman's appeal for the vote, and the second part shows how the needs of the time demand that her appeal be granted. Of course, President Wilson, even before the war, was a convinced and earnest advocate of woman suffrage; but undoubtedly all the work he has been called upon to do in cooperation with our allies has made him realize more than ever that in the business of carrying on a war we absolutely must have the woman-power as well as the man-power. England, France and Italy have recognized the justice of granting the vote to women. How is it conceivable that the United States Senate can be a laggard any longer on this question?"

## REHEARING ASKED OF UNITED SHOE CASE

Service of the United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Declaring that the Supreme Court's decision in the United Shoe Machinery case "offers an avenue of escape" from the Sherman Antitrust Law, and again "surrounds with doubt," the limitations of the patent grant, the government today petitioned the court for rehearing of the case.

How can the Senate any longer fail to follow the lead of our allies and refuse to grant that justice to women which the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States declares should be granted?"

### Victory Is Forecast

**Illinois Suffragists Predict Favorable Action in Senate**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Comment expressive of the thought of Illinois' women was given by The Christian Science Monitor's Western Bureau on Thursday by Mrs. Lou M. McGraw, chairman of the legislative committee of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association and by Miss Harriet E. Vittum, head resident of Northwestern University Settlement. Said Mrs. McGraw:

"It is perfectly splendid, and we're delighted. I think President Wilson's message ought to assure the immediate passage of the amendment. We have felt all along we would have Mr. Wilson's influence when the time came for him to act, and now that he has come out for it with the Senate, this looks like the last straw needed to put it over. We feel assured of immediate passage of the amendment. Here in Illinois we have our plans all ready for ratification, and we are going right to work. We feel confident that our Legislature, which convenes in January, 1919, will promptly ratify the amendment."

Miss Vittum said: "I think the President's action very fine. It probably insures the participation of women in all the affairs of the country, not alone in the sacrifice. They have been called upon to give the men to make up the armies, and in the language of Mr. Hoover to win the war in the kitchens. I think it highly commendable in Mr. Wilson to urge they be given the suffrage, that they may participate in all of the constructive sides of the nation's work."

### President Is Praised

**British Women Pleased With Mr. Wilson's Suffrage Statement**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Recognition of the justice and importance of the cause of woman suffrage by President Wilson in the statement he gave to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, for transmission to the women of France, is viewed with satisfaction and pleasure by women suffragists of Massachusetts. They believe that now the Senate can hardly refuse to give approval to the Federal Suffrage Amendment and that it must be a poor State indeed, that will fail to ratify the amendment when passed.

Speaking of the President's message to the French women, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, said this morning: "There is every reason why the Suffrage Amendment should go through the present Senate. It should go through because President Wilson favors it and also because every sort of waste is unpatriotic. The minority of the Senate who are still opposed to woman suffrage ought not to waste the Senate's valuable time in kicking against the inevitable."

The newly elected first vice-president of the association, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, said she thought that President Wilson had given utterance to a very wise and excellent thing when he gave his message to the women of France. "All the utterances he has heretofore made for democracy would not be complete without these words," she said. "We cannot have a true democracy until women are enfranchised. We have got to have the women's point of view in government as well as that of men, for the government concerns the women as well as it does the men."

"The President has been very consistent and fine in everything he has done," said Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman, chairman of the ways and means committee of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association, "and I do not see how Congress can go against suffrage now. It has given suffrage to the women of Hawaii, and I do not see how it can turn down the women here." It was largely through Mrs. Pitman that the petition of the Hawaiian women to the United States Congress asking for suffrage was removed from its pigeon-hole and passed by that body.

### End of Campaign Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Commenting upon the fact that the President has urged the Senate to pass the suffrage bill, Miss Gall Laughlin, a suffrage leader who is now a San Francisco attorney, said:

"If the President has taken this step it means the real beginning of the end, and there is no doubt that the amendment will be ratified by the necessary number of states within a reasonable time. The United States will then be a real democracy, and will not be open to the charge that it is fighting for democracy abroad and denying it at home. It will be a good answer to the fact that Hungary has just turned down woman suffrage. The United States must take this step, for it can no longer afford to stand with the Central Powers on this matter."

Miss Marion Delaney, president of the San Francisco center of the California Civic League, said:

"I am delighted to hear of the President's action. As the great exponent of the spirit of democracy for the world, it seems only fitting that he should help to further this fundamental justice to the women of the country."

**TERRITORY DRAFT BILL SIGNED**

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A proclamation designating July 5 as draft registration day for all Alaskans, Hawaiians and Porto Ricans reaching 21 years of age since June 5, 1917, was signed by President Wilson yesterday.

### SLAV REBELLION THOUGHT POSSIBLE

**Miss Masaryk Says Oppressed Races in Austria Need Only Little Encouragement and Aid From Allies to Revolt**

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Rebellion of Slav elements against Austria on such a scale as to completely cripple the offensive power of the Empire is within the range of practical consideration, according to Miss Olga Garrigue Masaryk, who, with her father, Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, the Czech leader, is working in the United States in the interests of the Slav people. Miss Masaryk, who recently arrived from London on a diplomatic mission to Washington, made the foregoing statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in an interview in Boston, and added that if the Allies will aid the movements for independence of Bohemia, Jugoslavia and Poland, the 30,000,000 of oppressed Slavs and Latins will continue in their resistance and revolt against the Hapsburgs and thus efficiently work and fight for the cause of the Allies.

Miss Vittum said: "I think the President's action very fine. It probably insures the participation of women in all the affairs of the country, not alone in the sacrifice. They have been called upon to give the men to make up the armies, and in the language of Mr. Hoover to win the war in the kitchens. I think it highly commendable in Mr. Wilson to urge they be given the suffrage, that they may participate in all of the constructive sides of the nation's work."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

### TRADE PROPOSALS ARISING FROM WAR

**British Board of Trade Report Urges Many Measures for Protection of Entente Allies**

LONDON, England (Thursday) — The reports of several committees appointed in 1916 by the Board of Trade to consider the position of the various trades after the war, with reference to international competition, were published here this evening.

The committee on textile trades recommends immediate measures to increase the output of cotton in India, Egypt, and the Sudan and also for the control of the export of Egyptian cotton, in order to safeguard the requirements of the British Empire and its allies, and to prevent any possible leakage to or storage for account of enemy states.

Regarding wool, the committee points out the predominant position of the British Empire in the production of wool for clothing purposes, and suggests early conferences between representatives of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa in order to formulate a plan with a view to the fulfillment of the pledges to the Allies in the Paris resolution, the safeguarding of British requirements, and the utilization of the wool resources of the Empire as a means for bargaining.

The committee suggests a policy of licensing during the period of reconstruction, with a prohibition of exports to enemy countries for at least one year after the conclusion of peace and for such further period as may be desirable, while experts to neutral countries would be restricted to wool available after satisfying the requirements of the British Empire and its allies.

The committee recommends government measures which will make the cotton industry of Great Britain independent of foreign sources of supply as regards dyestuffs, knitting needles and other articles.

With reference to the export of textile machinery, the committee says that the system of priority certificates should be continued for a sufficient period after the war with a view to giving preference for the reequipment not only of British textile factories but also of those of our despoiled allies."

As regards imports of manufactures, the textile committee suggests that a special tariff regime be applied to imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary for such a period as may be determined by considerations of national policy. The committee also recommended with regard to other countries that a distinction be made between the Allies and neutrals in favor of the Allies.

The committee further recommends the enactment of anti-dumping legislation upon the lines adopted in the United States.

The committee on iron and steel trades recommends that all imports manufactured from products of iron and steel from present enemy countries be prohibited during the period of reconstruction and that no raw materials be sent to present enemy countries from British dominions or colonies or from the mineral or other resources under British control.

It is recommended further that British ships shall not carry raw materials or manufactured iron or steel from neutral ports to ports in present enemy countries, or to neutral ports for ultimate dispatch to enemy countries.

The recommendations urge that every endeavor should be made to coordinate the economic policy of the United Kingdom with that of the dominions and the Empire generally; that customs duties should be imposed upon all imported iron and steel and manufactures thereof; that there should be a maximum general and minimum tariffs applicable according to the changing demands of the national policy; that foreign syndicates and their accredited and unaccredited representatives should carry on commercial and industrial activities in the United Kingdom only under license

from the government, and that the government should consider the advisability of withholding bunkering facilities within the Empire from shipping lines giving unfair freight preferences against British goods.

Reports of the committees on engineering and electrical trades contain similar regulations regarding the treatment of imports from enemy countries, the former suggesting the exclusion, except under license, for a minimum period of one year, and the electrical trade suggesting three years.

The committees also suggest measures for preventing enemy-controlled undertakings in the electrical or allied manufacturing industries continuing trade within the Empire unless especially authorized.

Regarding the engineering trades the suggestion is made that all the Allies impose a surtax against products of the present enemy countries, subject to progressive diminution.

### GERMAN COMMERCIAL OFFENSIVE ANALYZED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) — When the Japanese Ambassador and Japanese delegates to the International Parliamentary and Commercial Congress in London were entertained at luncheon at the House of Commons yesterday by the British Parliamentary Commercial Committee, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, analyzed the new policy which Germany had introduced when she became in her turn a great commercial power. "Some of us have fully realized," he said, "that she has now dissociated her commercial policy from her general policy of world domination which makes German commerce almost as formidable an enemy to the liberties of the world as the German armies.

The German commercial policy, Mr. Balfour added, "aims at using every effort to force German commercial penetration on every country of the world as part of the general policy of German domination. It is our business to prevent Germany, as Germany, from using her manufacturing power, under direction of the State, to get control of and practically to enclose the producing power of the rest of the world."

Viscount Chinda said that he understood every word of the British Foreign Secretary. It was nothing more than the naked truth that the Anglo-Japanese alliance was the keystone to the Japanese foreign policy. Japan had not participated in the principal theaters of the war for reasons too obvious to need any comment, besides it had to be remembered that the war was also waged politically and economically. In all this politico-economic warfare Japan had done her best and would continue to do her best with devotion and loyalty.

### IRON CROSSES LOSE IN VALUE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday) — After the speech by General von Stein in the Reichstag, Herr Wirth, a deputy of the Center section, asserted that better provision must be made for returning prisoners of war. He said that it happened in an 80 hours' journey prisoners had hardly anything

to eat.

Herr Wirth added that there were still soldiers who had received no leave for two years and that it must have an exasperating effect that subscribers to the war loan should receive favored treatment in the matter of leaves of absence. Herr Wirth demanded that the 1870 class should be sent home as soon as possible.

The Socialist deputy, Herr Schoepf, said that iron crosses had lost much in esteem.

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### SOCIALISTS ATTACK BAVARIAN OFFICIALS

Capital of Liberian Republic Refused Demands of Raider and Withstood Bombardment

LONDON, England (Thursday) — An eye-witness of the bombardment of Monrovia, capital of the African republic of Liberia, by a German submarine, arrived in London today and gave the following account of the attack:

"About 4 o'clock in the morning everybody in the hotel where I lodged was aroused and informed that a large German submarine had appeared in the bay and that it was expected the town would be bombarded immediately. Our position was not a pleasant one, for the hotel where we lodged was formerly a German wireless station which had been transformed into a hotel when war was declared, and it was reasonable to expect that the Germans would shell it first of all in the hope of putting the wireless out of commission.

"We retired to the cellars for a time, but no shells came. About the middle of the morning it was learned that the U-boat commander had sent a messenger ashore with a demand that the German and French wireless stations and the French cable station should be destroyed before noon or the town would be razed.

"There was a great bustle ashore among the officials, but no decision had been reached at noon and the German commander thereupon, in order to show that he meant business, blew up the Liberian Navy, which consisted of one two-masted schooner.

"Immediately afterward the submarine moved into a more favorable position in the outer harbor, where it sighted a Liberian launch coming out with the government's reply, which was delivered personally by the Mayor. The reply said the Liberian Government was unable to conform with the German wishes. The German commander therefore said he would commence a bombardment at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Punctually at the hour named he opened fire. The hour-and-a-half bombardment of the city resulted in four women being killed and three persons being injured. The damage was slight, except for the destruction of the French wireless station.

"The U-boat commander told the Mayor that he intended to take over Monrovia as a submarine base."

### NEW VOTE OF CREDIT IN BRITAIN PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday) — Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will move a vote of credit for £500,000,000 next Tuesday. This is expected to last till about mid-September, thus requiring a fresh vote before recess.

Including Tuesday's vote, Great Britain's war credits will total £742,000,000.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary, replying to questions, denied the truth of a report that an agreement had been reached to abstain from intervention in Russia. We are, the Foreign Secretary said, of course anxious to give Russia economic assistance.

Mr. A. H. Illingworth, Postmaster-General, in the annual review of post-office work, stated that the London post-office tube tunnel had been completed, but that its equipment would not be started till the war was over.

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Arthur Samuels, Solicitor-General in the House of Commons, said that since October, 1916, about 40,000 men had left Ireland for munition work in Great Britain and over 20,000 had joined the forces. Allowance for the increased number of men required for agriculture in Ireland, the 50,000 recruits asked for in Viscount French's proclamation, he declared, would represent an equitable contribution from Ireland.

### FRENCH MILITARY CHANGES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday) — In connection with the treason trials occupying French justice, it is learned that the appeals in the Bonnet Rouge trial have been rejected by the Court of Appeal and that M. Merlin, Procureur-General, has demanded application of the article in the penal code to the Malvy case, which provides for punishment as an accomplice of any person knowingly aiding or assisting an act defined as a crime. The Senate committee is listening to a report on the case and at present nothing can be said as to the date of public prosecution.

### FRENCH LABOR DELEGATES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday) — According to the Petit Parisien, Albert Thomas and the heads of the Majority and Minority Socialists, MM. Renaudel and Longuet, have been nominated to attend the Labor Party conference organized by Arthur Henderson, to take place in London on June 26. The Inter-Allied Socialist conference will be held in Paris on July 27, with preliminary conference in London on July 7.

### NEW RIVET-DRIVING RECORD

BRISTOL, Pa.—A new world's record for driving rivets in a shell bottom is claimed at the Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation here for Martin C. Hahn, who drove 1875 rivets in seven hours and 50 minutes. He received \$33 for the day's work.

IRON CROSSES LOSE IN VALUE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday) — After the speech by General von Stein in the Reichstag, Herr Wirth, a deputy of the Center section, asserted that better provision must be made for returning prisoners of war. He said that it happened in an 80 hours' journey prisoners had hardly anything to eat.

Herr Wirth added that there were still soldiers who had received no leave for two years and that it must have an exasperating effect that subscribers to the war loan should receive favored treatment in the matter of leaves of absence. Herr Wirth demanded that the 1870 class should be sent home as soon as possible.

The Socialist deputy, Herr Schoepf, said that iron crosses had lost much in esteem.

### SOCIALISTS ATTACK BAVARIAN OFFICIALS

Capital of Liberian Republic Refused Demands of Raider and Withstood Bombardment

LONDON, England (Thursday) — An eye-witness of the bombardment of Monrovia, capital of the African republic of Liberia, by a German submarine, arrived in London today and gave the following account of the attack:

"About 4 o'clock in the morning everybody in the hotel where I lodged was aroused and informed that a large German submarine had appeared in the bay and that it was expected the town would be bombarded immediately. Our position was not a pleasant one, for the hotel where we lodged was formerly a German wireless station which had been transformed into a hotel when war was declared, and it was reasonable to expect that the Germans would shell it first of all in the hope of putting the wireless out of commission.

"We retired to the cellars for a time, but no shells came. About the middle of the morning it was learned that the U-boat commander had sent a messenger ashore with a demand that the German and French wireless stations and the French cable station should be destroyed before noon or the town would be razed.

"There was a great bustle ashore among the officials, but no decision had been reached at noon and the German commander thereupon, in order to show that he meant business, blew up the Liberian Navy, which consisted of one two-masted schooner.

"Immediately afterward the submarine moved into a more favorable position in the outer harbor, where it sighted a Liberian launch coming out with the government's reply, which was delivered personally by the Mayor. The reply said the Liberian Government was unable to conform with the German wishes. The German commander therefore said he would commence a bombardment at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Punctually at the hour named he opened fire. The hour-and-a-half bombardment of the city resulted in four women being killed and three persons being injured. The damage was slight, except for the destruction of the French wireless station.

"The U-boat commander told the Mayor that he intended to take over Monrovia as a submarine base."

### STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

## RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN FRANCE

Account given of Impressions Gained in Course of a Tour Through Devastated Regions—Preparations for the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—It is only gradually that the fresh problems which the German spring offensive has laid upon France are being realized by the allied peoples who are fortunate enough to be far removed from the vicinity of the battle front. Accounts of what took place behind the lines on those March days when it was realized that once more French territory would have to be evacuated—and rapidly evacuated—are being told by many who were in France at the time. It cannot be wondered at that first, this fresh trial which involved destruction, ruin, and homelessness for some 2,000,000 people, should have produced something akin to despair, not only in the refugees themselves, but in those generous men and women who have given their time, energy and money to the service of the reconstruction of the ravaged country. But a delegate of the British Committee for the French Red Cross and of two French societies, "Le Village Reconstruit," and "Les Villages Libérés," calling at the London offices of The Christian Science Monitor, on her return from France, declared that the discouragement had been but momentary. The French people are wonderful, she said. They pluck up courage because they feel so certain that their trials will be followed by victory.

For the purpose of ascertaining the best way of helping the two French societies and of getting a report of the reconstruction work already accomplished, the British Committee sent a delegate to visit the aid centers in the war zone. Some of the impressions which she gained on this tour and some account of the work accomplished, she has given to The Christian Science Monitor for the interest of its readers.

Starting from Paris early one morning in March she immediately encountered the fog which so materially helped the Germans in their operations at the beginning of the great battle. "I was particularly impressed with the blackness and denseness of it," she said. "It was most peculiar and unusual in every way. The 'postes de secours' which I visited that day were within the shortest possible time to be either destroyed or to fall into enemy hands, but when I saw them they were many of them the centers of returning village life. At Bally, the Mayor had returned from captivity in Germany and ten people had come back to their homes. At Recourt, some of the houses were being repaired and there were a few of the inhabitants about once more. I did not see Lassigny, where there was an important aid center and where the 'infirmière' in charge was but a few days later to have an extraordinary experience. She was given barely twenty minutes to prepare to obey the evacuation order. Dinner was on the table when the notice was received and seized the tablecloth she wrapped the food in it and with the rest of the staff mad for the cars which took them to Paris. But on arriving there the 'infirmière' felt that she should not have run away since she was in charge of the 'poste' and someone might need her help; so leaving her companions she sallied out and was fortunate enough to find an empty military car whose driver consented to take her back to Lassigny. She found that five people had been overlooked in the rush and she was able to provide food for them and see them safely away. Distributing blankets and other stores to the front line hospitals which were arriving, she then set fire with her own hand to the Red Cross 'baraque,' so that it should not fall into German hands. She is now at Beauvais, helping to get her refugee families together, for in the rush of the evacuation families often get separated. No one has any idea of the difficulties of dealing with the sudden flood of refugees. They have to be sheltered and fed and given a night's rest when they reach Paris before being sent on to other parts of France. I have seen one of the large Paris stations completely closed to all other traffic owing to the continual coming in of refugee trains. A large number of the poor people took what rest they could, lying about wrapped in blankets, and being fed and looked after by French and American ladies who had volunteered their help."

In spite of the fact that the work of reconstruction has for the present inevitably to be suspended, the various bodies dealing with that work are busily preparing for further efforts and are devoting much money and energy in dealing with the refugee problem. It is encouraging in view of the great work which will have to be accomplished in the future to look back at the great generosity with which the British public have supported the French Red Cross. It is probably not generally known that the sum which the French flag day last year brought in was £180,000 and that another £80,000 has been collected by ordinary means. The activities which these funds have and are supporting include canteens, hospitals, ambulance corps, the setting and fitting up of the aid centers and so forth. At the present time a great deal is needed for the refugees. The public should know of the great need for gifts of new garments, linen, blankets and money which should be sent to, and will be gratefully received at the British Committee's headquarters at nine Knightsbridge. Such gifts will be of the utmost assistance in tiding over present difficulties. A great work already has been done by the British Committee cooperating with the two French societies. The Villages libérés and the Village reconstruit, in providing



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## SIGNIFICANCE OF RUMANIAN PEACE

Professor Pietro Silva Tells What He Thinks of Conditions Imposed by Central Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In an article on "The Sacrifice of Rumania" in the *Corriere della Sera*, Prof. Pietro Silva points to what he considers the special significance of what has befallen Rumania, whose tragic situation has, he thinks, been a little overlooked owing to the way public opinion has been focused on events on the western front. The conditions of the peace imposed on Rumania by the Central Powers would, he says, if they were allowed to be permanent, serve to strengthen and increase German political and economic penetration in the Balkans enormously, and would imply the complete subjection of Eastern Europe to German imperialism. The great agricultural and mineral wealth of Rumania and the petroleum wells would all be exploited by Germany, while the port of Constanza would serve as a means of rapid communication between Germany and Asia Minor.

Another consequence of the recently concluded peace on which Professor Silva lays great stress, is the way in which it strengthens the influence of the Magyars in the political system of Central Europe. Every one knows, he says, that Rumanian "irredentism," which was the deciding factor in bringing about Rumania's entrance into the war in 1916, constituted a direct threat to Hungary, in so far as the Rumanians pressed their claims to Transylvania, inhabited by people of their own race, but subject to Magyar domination. The rapid advance of the Rumanian Army through the Transylvanian mountains in September, 1916, was the cause of deep concern to the Magyars, which found expression in agitated sittings in the Parliament of Budapest and decided Germany to intervene at once. It follows that the crushing of Rumania, which allowed the Budapest government to enforce pledges and guarantees in the form of rectification of frontiers, strengthened the Magyar element, the element which above all others in the Hapsburg monarchy is the most faithful to the German alliance and the most interested in maintaining the monarchy on the present basis of the oppression of the Latins and Slavs.

These political consequences of recent events in Rumania concern the whole of the alliance, which has thrown itself into the struggle to stem the threat of the extension of Pan-Germanism toward the East, but they are especially interesting to Italy, who finds in that Magyar element which is allied to the Germans and dominates the Danubian monarchy, her chief enemy, and who has now linked her own cause with that of the Slav and Latin peoples oppressed by the Hapsburgs.

It is right, Professor Silva maintains, that at the time when the little State has had to bend beneath the conqueror's yoke, the countries of the Entente should declare that the program of claims with which Rumania maintained her cause to theirs will be maintained. Besides being right, such a course, he declares, is also politically advisable as such an act of solidarity would tend to keep alive in Rumania those Ententophile sentiments.

The extent and variety of the work which the French societies are able to do for the very reason that they are French was also touched upon by The Christian Science Monitor's informant. Their organization is very complete and their committees consist of many business men, architects and others, with M. Cambon, the French Ambassador in London, as patron. Members of the committees help the "Maire" in each village to reestablish the boundaries and landmarks torn up by the Germans and give much legal and necessary aid. But they are in need of funds and the British Committee of the French Red Cross is helping them as far as their many other activities will allow, for the fact must be faced that though the work has ceased momentarily, it has all to be done again.

## SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM IN LONDON

House to Be Maintained, as Far as Possible, in Same Condition as That in Which It Was Left by Owner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—One feels on entering Sir John Soane's Museum that one has walked straight back into the London of a hundred years ago. The London of the end of the Napoleonic wars, the London Thackeray has drawn in *Vanity Fair*. A London in some ways so like, and in others so utterly remote, from the London of today. Fortunately one of the terms of the Act concerning the establishment of the museum provides for the maintenance of the house and its contents in as much as possible the same condition in which they were left by its owner, hence the feeling that time has stood still here for a hundred years or so. The very fact that some of the rarest things among the treasures the museum contains are absent, packed away in a place of safety until the time of air raids shall be over, accentuates the interest of the house itself and of its furniture and arrangements. The famous Hogarts are gone for the time being, so are many of the illuminated manuscripts; so are some of the gems, but there is plenty left that is interesting and beautiful and it can be no easy task in such a collection to know where to draw the line, for, as the Curator remarked, "When one once begins putting away one might as well put the whole place away."

The son of a Reading builder, it seems an appropriate circumstance that Sir John Soane should have become a famous architect. He was only 15 when he began his training under George Dance. In 1776 he won the gold medal and traveling scholarship at the Royal Academy, and spent the three following years in Rome and Italy. The influence of his Italian studies is very plainly visible in Sir John Soane's house, both in its outward design and in its interior fittings and its contents, just as it was in all his work as an architect. Sir John Soane's place in the history of British architecture may be said to come immediately after that of his master, George Dance and of Robert Adam, and the basic idea on which all their work was built up was that of the application of classic tradition to the requirements of modern architecture.

In addition to his public appointment and his private practice as an architect, Sir John Soane became Professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy and lectured to the students there for a number of years. Hence the fact that the principal object of his museum is to benefit students of architecture by giving them the opportunity of studying the many fragments and casts of architectural detail in which the real ivory chairs and lanterns and skyights, so arranged as to display the pictures on the walls to the utmost advantage. Its walls are lined with bookcases and there is some fine old English chintz in the

East in such large quantities as these delightful chairs, with their delicate lace-like fretwork.

Sir John Soane's ingenuity in lighting and in making the most of small spaces is especially shown in the ingeniously designed breakfast room with its clever arrangements of dome and lantern and skyights, so arranged as to display the pictures on the walls to the utmost advantage. Its walls are lined with bookcases and there is some fine old English chintz in the

rest of the room.

Not last nor least, among the interesting things in the museum comes the collection of cameos and intaglios, formerly in the possession of the Bishop of Tarentum; they comprise antiquities as well as specimens of Renaissance and even later work. Hours might be spent over each section of the Museum and it is a veritable treasury for students. This house, one would think must be a fine place for research work and study. Time seems of little account here, and there is a sense of any amount of leisure. Indeed when after leaving the house a few steps bring one back to the rush of the Strand where, at the moment, a group of young women are speaking from a platform and enrolling recruits for work on the land, one seems to have passed imperceptibly out of one epoch into another.

The first rooms entered from the hall, with its highly characteristic walls of imitation porphyry and casts, after the antique, are the dining room and the library, rooms which seem so little changed that their owner might only have left them five minutes ago. The mahogany of the bookcases which are surely all library bookcases should be a part of the room, the dull gold and tawny coloring of the backs of the books, the Pompeian red of the decorations, and the dull grey-green of the carpet, form a happy color scheme for the background of all the interesting and valuable articles which the rooms contain, and a wonderfully varied and interesting collection these represent.

Here, on the center table in the library is Tasso's autograph manuscript of "Gerusalemme Liberata" brought from Lord Guilford's library in 1829; here, before one of the low piers which mark the division between the two rooms, is a Greek vase of a somewhat unusual shape, while above it

there is a stoneware jug from Bath with the date 1592, and in front of them on a small table is an antique bronze tripod. In the dining room there stands one of Chippendale's finest chairs; this is not a statement to be lightly made, but few people who have seen the chair will challenge it; and in the library there is an arm chair by Sheraton, the worthy companion, though hardly the peer of its Chippendale cousin. Two autograph letters from Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren are clearly appropriately placed in such a house. The pedestal table in the dining room belonged to Sir Robert Walpole and the tall Greek vase near it was once the property of Lord Cawdor. One may be grateful that the two great pale green vases at the back of the room are still in their places, although the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century glass in the windows behind them has been removed for safety.

First—From the very first week after potato harvest, the federal government has told, in no uncertain terms, of the bountiful potato harvest, and later urged every one to eat potatoes at every meal.

Second—Potatoes have not been high-priced since last October. The farmer in this district received from

## LETTERS

The Farmer and His Potatoes  
Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I would like to answer article signed by P. D. Land, Boston, May 2, 1918, "Inconsistency in Potatoes." He states that he and his family have lived on half potato rations during the past spring and winter because of high cost of potatoes, supposed shortage, and in order that the potatoes might be saved for the soldiers use.

First—From the very first week after potato harvest, the federal government has told, in no uncertain terms, of the bountiful potato harvest, and later urged every one to eat potatoes at every meal.

Second—Potatoes have not been high-priced since last October. The farmer in this district received from

35 cents a bushel paid to a large grower near here last November: 50 cents now being paid; \$1 to \$1.15 a bushel paid for choice potatoes last November. The farmers grew those potatoes from \$3 a bushel seed. The gentleman speaks of the help the farmers are getting from the Federal Reserve Banks. Does he realize a merchant gets money easier and without the red-tape restrictions from the town or city bank if he has as strong capital as the farmer must put up?

He speaks of the expert advice given by paid government agents to farmers. Does he realize the advantage of the advanced schooling the city dweller receives, which indirectly the farmer pays for as he must purchase most of his supplies in town or city when the taxes add to his purchase price? Then, too, does he realize how few farmers can take the time to hear the artist models on the steps of the Piazza di Spagna. By an ingenious arrangement a small room is made

to do the work of a good sized gallery, for on three sides the walls open like the leaves of a book, showing the pictures which hang on the reverse side of them and in the recesses behind them.

There are more casts and more Roman marble urns and other fragments, including a fine mosaic from Hadrian's villa in the museum. Sir John Soane did well as a collector and no doubt

there is many an interesting story connected with the finding of his various treasures if one only knew it.

Curiously remote from everything else in the house, but nevertheless very interesting and beautiful are a set of four ivory chairs and a table, of Indian workmanship, but derived, evidently, so far as the main lines of their design go, from European models. These are said to have halved from the palace of Tippoo Sahib at Seringapatam. There is a coloring and a quality about old ivory which nothing else can touch and one does not often see it out of the East in such large quantities as these delightful chairs, with their delicate lace-like fretwork.

Sir John Soane's ingenuity in lighting and in making the most of small spaces is especially shown in the ingeniously designed breakfast room with its clever arrangements of dome and lantern and skyights, so arranged as to display the pictures on the walls to the utmost advantage. Its walls are lined with bookcases and there is some fine old English chintz in the

rest of the room.

The figures I give you are my own, from my farm near Belding. This based on 140 bu. to the acre.

(Signed) J. W. DADY.

Superior, Wis. May 10, 1918.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Duke of Connaught has accepted the presidency of the Royal Colonial Institute. In a letter accepting the office, the Duke expressed his pleasure in again becoming president of the Royal Colonial Institution, which he had been obliged to resign in 1911 when he became Governor-General of Canada. He also expresses his pleasure at the expansion of the work of the institute.

OPEN-AIR GRADUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The first union graduation exercises for all the grammar schools of New Orleans were held recently in the open air in City Park. More than 1000 eighth grade graduates were awarded diplomas. There was community singing by some 5000 students of the schools and several class songs by the graduates.

## GERMAN OFFENSIVE NOW AT STANDSTILL

(Continued from page one)

ident of the United States is winning his race with the Kaiser with growing rapidity, so that in proportion as von Ludendorff's murderous attacks reduce the German man-power, the transports with the American troops increase that of the Allies. In London, indeed, the naval authorities are coming gradually to the opinion that the appearance of the submarines in American waters is so far largely in the nature of a bluff, and consists mainly of a surprise attack, carried out with the intent of endeavoring to stop the sailing of the transports by a merely sensational display. This, of course, has ended in an utter failure, in spite of the comfort offered to their deluded readers by the German papers. Some of these papers, however, seem to have got a clearer grasp of the situation, with the result that the *Kölnische Zeitung* admits that President Wilson has succeeded, and that every success of Germany in Europe is being counterbalanced by what is taking place in America.

### Escape of Submarines

**U-Boats Believed to Have Left Zeebrugge.**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) — The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns from a reliable naval authority this afternoon, that it seems that some of the German U-boats locked in Zeebrugge have escaped at high water. The Germans have also cut away some of the piers, which has probably facilitated the submarines' exit.

The opinion is still held that only one U-boat of about the *Deutschland's* size is off the American Atlantic coast. That she is operating from a supply base in the western Atlantic is not credited.

**Paris Defense Preparations**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday) — While defense preparations continue methodically in Paris, the owners of chateaux in the army zone even being enjoined by the government to remove all art treasures to a place of safety, military writers such as Commandant Clivieux in Le Matin scout the probability of a further advance by the enemy on the capital. Before a battle to which the name of the battle of Paris could be correctly given takes place, he says, the Germans will have to fight many engagements and submit to terrible losses.

*L'Homme Libre* declares that even if the enemy reaches the line Compiegne-Villers-Cotterets-Château-Thierry and the French are left with an equality of strength, the advance will be on the side of the latter. If the Germans halt on the present positions their losses have been such that the battle will have given a great advantage to the defending arms.

The bombardment of Paris and the necessity for reprisals is the subject of a letter sent by residents of the thirteenth arrondissement to the *Petit Journal*. The inhabitants declare they will consent to all necessary sacrifices, but that "What was done at Cologne ought to be done every day. This is the only way to stop the bombardment of Paris."

**Food Situation in Enemy Countries**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Turkey is starving and Germany and Austria are having a hard struggle to feed themselves, while Hungary has a comparatively abundant food supply, and Bulgaria is suffering less than any of the allied Central Powers, according to a survey of conditions in those countries just made public by the Department of Labor.

**German Peace Program**

LONDON, England (Thursday) — (British Admiralty per wireless press) — On the strength of their military situation in France, the German militarist journals apparently have been inspired to put forward new German peace terms of the most aggressive character.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that as regards Great Britain, victorious Germany will require the reduction of the British Navy to a maritime police force; the cessation to an international council of Gibraltar, Malta, Aden and Singapore; guarantees against economic measures inimical to German trade and provision for the supply to Germany of raw materials under most favored nation terms, and the restoration of all the conquered German colonies. In return for these concessions Germany would be prepared to retire from Belgium, taking the Congo State in her pocket.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says it thinks this is, on the whole, a modest program.

**British Air Report**

LONDON, England (Friday) — The official statement on aerial operations issued last night says:

British flying squadrons on the French battle front on Wednesday destroyed 15 enemy airplanes and lost one.

In operations in other sections six German machines were destroyed and four were driven down out of control. The British lost three.

Two successful raids were carried out against the Metz-Sablon railway station and sidings. On Thursday a British squadron attacked the station at Treves, another dropped a ton of bombs on factories and the station at Dillingen, where direct hits were observed on two furnaces. Factories and the station at Hagendangen were attacked.

Americans Bombed by Plane

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE (Thursday) — (By the Asso-

ciated Press) — The artillery activity in the Toul sector diminished today. At 4 o'clock this afternoon a German plane dropped bombs behind the American lines.

### French Press Comment

PARIS, France (Friday) — In its summary of the expert opinion the Havas Agency notes the unanimity with which the commentators have abandoned their reserve of the past few days, and agree with M. Barres of *L'Echo de Paris* in his opinion that the offensive against Paris is ended, for the present, at least. They admit the possibility of its resumption sooner or later and see further hard struggles ahead, but think it probable that the heavy fighting, when it is resumed within a few days, will be on another front.

The results of the offensive against Paris are enumerated by M. Barres thus: A territorial gain absolutely out of proportion to the losses sustained; Compiegne still in French possession; the allied reserves maneuvering rearward intact.

In another article *L'Echo de Paris* confidently declares that just as the Germans did not get to Compiegne, so they will never get to Paris. "The enemy," it points out, "has been mastered on ground of his own choosing."

*M. Clemenceau's organ, L'Homme Libre*, expresses no surprise at the blackening of the battle. The enemy, it declares, has engaged about 80 divisions since May 27, nearly half of which left 50 per cent of their men on the battlefield. It expresses the opinion that General Ludendorff has a maximum of 30 reserve divisions, of which two-thirds have already taken part in the struggle.

The Havas correspondent at the front says the indications are that the Germans have exhausted themselves on the Montdidier-Noyon front, which fact is compelling their inactivity, whereas the French are extremely active in this area. Regarding the German effort to get through Villers-Cotterets Forest, he estimates that the Germans used as many as five divisions (nearly 70,000 men) on a front of 3½ miles, and declares that this operation, which was to decide the issue of the present German offensive, has already failed.

### American Troops Reviewed

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE BRITISH FRONT (Wednesday) — (By the Associated Press) — Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in France, today reviewed American troops on a wide plain in this area.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday) — The German official report made public on Thursday says:

Army group of Crown Prince Ruprecht — The artillery fire revived intermittently. There have been local infantry engagements.

Army group of the German Crown Prince — Southwest of Noyon, the French launched determined counter-attacks in strength on both sides of the highroad between Roys and Estrees-St. Denis. These onslaughts broke down with the heaviest losses.

More than 60 armored cars are lying shot to pieces on the battlefield. The number of prisoners has increased to over 15,000. The booty in guns amounts to 150 so far as can at present be ascertained. In waging off the enemy's counter-attacks, some of our guns which were advanced as far as the front infantry lines, fell into the enemy's hands.

North of the Aisne shock detachments penetrated the enemy's trenches. South of the Aisne, after strong artillery preparation, we attacked the enemy and threw him out of his lines east of Cutry and Dommeries and drove him back beyond these places. North of the Ourcq River, the Savaries region was cleared of the enemy.

Repeated enemy attacks northwest of Château Thierry broke down with heavy losses.

Last night's report says:

On the fighting fronts the position is unchanged. There have been local engagements south of Ypres, south of Noyon and south of the Aisne.

LONDON, England (Friday) — The text of today's official statement says:

"Early this morning an attack was made by a strong party of the enemy upon one of our new posts southwest of Merria. It was completely repulsed, a few prisoners remaining in our hands."

The hostile artillery has been active in the Villers-Bretonneux sector and in the Scarpe Valley.

"During the night successful raids were carried out by us in the neighborhood of Neuville-Vitasse and Givenchy-Lez-Les Basses. Patrol encounters took place to our advantage southwest of Carrelle and northwest of Merville. As a result of these different encounters we captured several prisoners and two machine guns."

The British War Office issued the following statement on Thursday night:

In a successful minor operation carried out by us last night in the neighborhood of Merris, we captured forty-eight prisoners, six machine guns and trench mortars.

Except for normal activity on both sides in the different sectors, there is nothing further to report.

PARIS, France (Friday) — The text of today's official statement reads:

"During the night there were local actions along the front of the German attack. The French made many successful incursions into the enemy line north of Grivesnes and in the region of Courcelles. They took 30 prisoners. Near the Loge Farm they also captured prisoners. A German attack in the region of Anteuil was completely broken up."

"Between the forest of Villers-Cotterets and Château Thierry heavy artillery fighting continued during the night."

"French patrols took prisoners in the region of Bussières and west of Reims in the Champagne battle area."

The French War Office on Thursday

night issued the following statement: During the course of the day the Germans launched a powerful counter-attack from Courcelles to the north of Mery (Montdidier sector). Caught under the fire of our guns, the assaulting troops were not able to reach our positions, but were obliged to retreat to their line of departure after having suffered very heavy losses.

The matériel captured in our attacks on June 11 included 10 cannon, four of them heavy pieces, and a large number of machine guns.

Between the Oise and the Aisne the day was calm. On the Aisne the enemy continued this morning his thrust between the Aisne and the Forest of Villers-Cotterets. He was repulsed at the majority of points, but succeeded in gaining a foothold in the village of Lavergne. All attempts to debouch from Coevres and to advance west of Vert Feuille Farm completely failed. The enemy was not able to renew his attacks.

In the afternoon, north of Corcy, the enemy, who had penetrated our lines momentarily, was driven out and we established our positions in their entirety.

The artillery fighting was quite spirited in the region of the Ourcq River near Champlâtre and Pompey. Quiet prevailed on the rest of the front.

"Eastern theater, June 12 — The operations on Mt. Kaza and Lenla were continued with success. On the right our advanced forces progressed on Crete and Coropat as far as the source of the Skumbi River and on Kukti. In the center we have penetrated Sapnarept and captured numerous food and munition supplies. We have organized the ground taken."

"The advance made is along an extent of 18 kilometers (11 miles), to a depth of 15 kilometers (9½ miles). We have occupied 11 villages and the number of prisoners taken is 310."

ROME, Italy (Saturday) — Austro-Hungarian forces yesterday launched an attack against the Italian lines on Cadore summit and the Monticello Ridge the Italian War Office announced today. The attack was broken up by the Italians.

The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office on Thursday:

"In the Tonale area, the Bosnia Astico sector and the sector between the Brenta and the Piave, the artillery fighting was more intense at intervals."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué last night said:

"Yesterday afternoon our troops northwest of Château Thierry captured the last of the German positions in the Belleau Wood, taking 50 prisoners and a number of machine guns and trench mortars, in addition to those on the preceding day."

"Early this morning the enemy launched heavy attacks on a front of more than one and one-half miles on the Belleau-Bouresches line. The attacks, which were preceded by intense artillery preparation and accompanied by a heavy barrage, broke down completely, leaving our positions intact. The losses of the enemy were very severe."

"Last night our aviators bombed with good effect the station of Dommartin, northwest of Metz. All our machines have returned."

NEUTRALITY ISSUE IN ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires, Argentina — The differences among the supporters of President Irigoyen, as to the government's position in the war, are approaching a crisis. In the Chamber of Deputies at present a bill making July 14 a national holiday in Argentina is being debated with a fair chance that it will be passed.

The bill is being supported by Liberal radicals, who are friendly to the United States and the Allies and who maintain that Bastille Day, July 14, is significant to the democracies of the world. The Conservative radicals and the Clerical radicals, who are friendly to Germany, Spain and Mexico, argue that such a celebration would offend the Germans and that the holiday is merely a pretense by the pro-allied radicals to sidestep neutrality.

MASON'S ARE CELEBRATING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Morning Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, is today celebrating the centennial anniversary of its foundation with a reception to Arthur D. Prince of Lowell, Grand High Priest, and suite and other dignitaries. A dinner for 500 persons will be served late this afternoon and tonight there will be public exercises in which Melvin M. Johnson, Past Grand Master, and others will speak. These exercises will be in the First Congregational Church, of which Dr. Samuel Osgood, original High Priest of the chapter, was formerly pastor.

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## WELLESLEY HAS COMMENCEMENT

Presentation of Prizes and Confering of Degrees Preceded by Address to Graduates by the Rev. Dr. Raymond Calkins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Wellesley College observed its forty-third annual commencement today with exercises in Memorial Chapel, preceded by the academic procession, the marchers being in full academic dress, cap and gown.

Presentation of prizes and the conferring of degrees was preceded by the address to the graduates, the prize awards being: John Masfels Prize for excellence in prose writing, Dorothy Onthank; for excellence in verse writing, Sally Calkins Wood; the Billings Prize, Caroline Elsa Bergheim.

"The great need of the hour is spiritual courage born of a high spiritual idealism," said the Rev. Raymond Calkins of the First Congregational Church of Cambridge, who addressed the graduates. He emphasized that it would be the force of moral strength rather than that of physical strength which would be the deciding factor in the war. Insight and courage, he said, are needed most today, and he told his hearers that they must exercise the spiritual faith and courage which will actually lay the foundations of the world's freedom.

The senior class supper will be at Tower Court this evening. The college is giving this for the class. Dr. Calkins, an honorary member of the class, will be the guest of honor. The dinner will be very simple. There will be senior step-singing later, when the alumnae will receive the seniors on the chapel steps. At the luncheon of the Wellesley Alumnae Association, Saturday, Miss Helen Fraser, a member of the War Savings and Food Control Committee of Great Britain, will be the speaker.

The Duran honor scholars follow: Ruth Margery Addoms, Ruth Peabody Altman, Marguerite Atterbury, Isabel Deming Bassett, Caroline Elsa Bergheim, Lucy Bradford Besse, Helen Virginia Broe, Lucinda Butler, Anna Louise Margaret Carlin, Mary Elizabeth Chinn, Katherine Cochran Coan, Sarah Savilla Deitrick, Angie Virginia Eames, Mary Jetta Edwards, Dorothy Graffy, Gertrude Martha Greene, Ruth Helen Harding, Marie Henze, Mary Alice Hildreth, Alnah James, Norma Josephson, Hester Stevens Lewis, Mildred Prince Little, Helen Le Feuvre Lyon, Bessie Mead, Dorothy Gertrude Miller, Anna Wallace Nock, Dorothy Onthank, Anna Frances Paton, Frances Howard Petrie, Lidorra Holt Putney, Helen Snow, Jean Chiron Snyder, Mary Barchard Spahr, Harriet Vose, Mary Florence Wallace, Gladys Hildegarde Watkins, Ethel Marie Wells, Marion Scott Winstead, Sally Calkins Wood.

The Wellesley College honor scholars follow: Lillian Marguerite Barr, Marjorie Beach, Helen Dearborn Bean, Mary Virginia Bishop, Viola Pauline Blackburn, Edith Boyd, Gertrude Conway Boyd, Rae Marguerite Brown, Dorothy Farrar Buck, Blanche Thorneburg Cameron, Louise Cross, Evelyn Mabel Dana, Dorothy Adelaide Dibble, Helen Louise Edwards, Helen Porter Farrell, Adela Frances Fitts, Marion Chase Freyear, Florence Mabel Gifford, Margaret Maud Goldschmidt, Dorothy Somerville Greene, Marjorie Banks Hammond, Helen Shaffer Hershey, Ruby Hillman, Pauline Holley, Helen Howe, Esther Evelyn Johnson, Nancy Margaret Kugler, Agnes Adele Lange, Ruth Louise Lange, Elsieheen Maude Lesure, Elizabeth Eckert Lupfer, Henrietta Mackenzie, Marie Morrison McKinney, Margaret McNaughton, Katharine Moller, Evelyn Nay, Charlotte Martin Penfield, Margaret Pierson, Fannie Coolbaugh Rane, Grace Roberts, Mary Aletta Robinson, Elizabeth Minetti Skinner, Helen Lee Swormstedt, Rebecca Newell Vincent, Josepha Marguerite Vogelius, Ruth Wardless, Katherine Morgan Wardwell, Sarah Meredith Wensell, Helen Francis Whiting.

Master of arts degree was presented to Hazel Beach, B. A., Ohio State University, 1915, education, French; Leonora Branch, B. A., Smith College, 1914, English literature, English composition; Elizabeth Hunt Morris, B. A., Wellesley College, 1913, philosophy and psychology; Nellie May Reeder, B. A., Wellesley College, 1911, economics and sociology (this degree was conferred in May, 1918).

## Senior Week Simplified

Exercises at Wellesley Restricted Because of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Senior week at Wellesley has been very much simplified this year. Last Friday evening the last step-singing exercise was held for the whole college, and as customary, the seniors gave up the chapel steps to the Junior class, and the other two classes advanced to their next higher station. Tuesday evening at 7:30, the crew competition was held. Although it was simple, omitting the pageant, hand-concert, and all extra fire works and entertainment, yet a large crowd of enthusiastic spectators gathered on the shore to watch the five crews compete. In the first stretch, the Freshman class crew was chosen from the two competing and the winner of the four class crews was selected in the second stretch. Dr. Eugene Howe, Franklin Petri and Miss Jeanette Nostrand '18, head of rowing, were the judges, and in a motor-launch accompanied each crew on review at the beginning.

The junior crew won the highest points in form, endurance and speed, 1921 got second place, 1920 third and 1918 last. Miss Margaret Post '19 won the individual silver cup and the following girls received their

"W's" for excelling in rowing, in conduct and in spirit: 1918—Ruth Crosby, Ruth Dunn, Margaret Boyd, Olive Bulley, Jeanette Nostrand, Ruth Adams; 1919—Margaret Post, Elizabeth Shipman, Marjorie Scudder; 1920—E. Shephard, Margaret Gay and Mary Hering.

Thursday afternoon at 3:30, in Billings Hall, there was a presentation from Miss Hazard of a bronze tablet, on which were inscribed the names of the winners of the Billings prize, to be placed in Billings Hall and Tennyson Library of First Editions. The gift of Professor Palmer also was presented to the college; and the author's manuscript of "Aurora Leigh" from Gail L. Stone. President Ellen Fitz Pendleton held a tea at 4:30 p. m. Thursday in honor of the students, the prize awards being: John Masfels Prize for excellence in prose writing, Dorothy Onthank; for excellence in verse writing, Sally Calkins Wood; the Billings Prize, Caroline Elsa Bergheim.

Presentation of prizes and the conferring of degrees was preceded by the address to the graduates, the prize awards being: John Masfels Prize for excellence in prose writing, Dorothy Onthank; for excellence in verse writing, Sally Calkins Wood; the Billings Prize, Caroline Elsa Bergheim.

A considerable supply of skilled and partly-skilled labor has been obtained, much of it coming forward entirely for patriotic reasons, and it is pointed out that failure to take advantage of such offers would provide an unexampled discouragement to similar and other patriotic endeavors in the future. Every one in any way concerned, it is said, should give his best cooperation to utilize the labor of the workers who have responded to the call of the state and federal officials, and thus foster the growth of the kind of self-sacrifice which it represents, and which is considered essential to victory.

The campaign to obtain the labor that the farmers of the State must have if they are to raise the food the country asks them to raise, and which they themselves want to raise, has met with an excellent response from Boston and its suburbs. The answers generally from the farming districts are that all the help in sight is already at work on the farms.

In classifying the workers who responded to the appeal of the officials in charge of the drive, they were divided as to experience and the amount of time they could devote to the work. Under the first heading there were three classifications: Those who had had experience sufficient to qualify them to do farm work of all kinds; those who had a fair working knowledge of farm work, obtained perhaps in season work, school work, or on school gardens; and those who had had no experience. Those who were in a position to work until Oct. 1 were classed as full-time workers; for any period shorter than that, as vacation-time workers.

Figures compiled recently—the total is larger now, because additional workers have been enrolled—indicated that there were available 575 men under 21, and 305 over 21. The first are recorded as boys, the latter as men. There were 108 experienced and 93 partly experienced men, and 104 without experience; 151 full-time and 154 vacation-time men. There were 125 experienced and 239 partly experi-

## LABOR AVAILABLE FOR THE FARMERS

As Result of Recent Drive a Considerable Supply of Skilled and Partly Skilled Labor Is Said to Have Been Obtained

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—It is for the farmers of Massachusetts now to take advantage of the supply of labor that has been assembled as a result of the farm labor drive of recent weeks, according to those who have had to do with trying to solve the problem of the shortage of help in the country districts that has developed as the result of the high wages paid in industries engaged on government war contracts.

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Figures compiled recently—the total is larger now, because additional workers have been enrolled—indicated that there were available 575 men under 21, and 305 over 21. The first are recorded as boys, the latter as men. There were 108 experienced and 93 partly experienced men, and 104 without experience; 151 full-time and 154 vacation-time men. There were 125 experienced and 239 partly experi-

enced boys, and 211 with no experience; 219 full-time and 256 vacation-time boys.

Quite a number of women and girls have been enrolled, some of them with valuable workers on poultry or fruit farms. Several want positions as farm housekeepers, or cooks for boys' camps. The figures indicated that there were 42 experienced women and girls, 48 partly experienced, and 111 without experience; of the total, 87 were full-time, and 114 vacation-time workers.

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The machinery for the placing of the labor consists of a number of county farm agents, who are supposed to know the needs of the farmers of their territory, or to whom the farmers may apply for workers.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE SENIOR RECEPTION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Radcliffe's commencement week will start tonight at the senior reception. The graduating class will receive their friends in Assiz House, Fay House and the gymnasium.

Saturday afternoon the seniors will present their "Reminiscent Show," and in the evening the play, "Pomander Walk," will be repeated.

The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered in the Shepard Memorial Congregational Church, Sunday afternoon, and the Glee Club will sing.

The last senior class exercises will take place Monday morning, with the class supper in the evening.

Commencement will take place Wednesday morning, the alumnae dinner in the evening completing the commencement week exercises. The whole program has been planned with great care for simplicity and economy. Contrary to the usual custom, there will be no cut flowers presented to the graduating class.

The committees are: class day, Katherine Ham, chairman, Alice Graham, Anne Geddes and Margaret Shortall; invitation committee, Eleanor Lee, chairman, Gladys Bolton, Frances Holmes and Laura Robinson; baccalaureate committee, Dorothy Fuller, chairman, Beatrice Jones, Marion Chutter and Margaret Ripley; the marshal's aids are Amy Holland and Dorothy K. Marsh; giver of gifts committee, Francis Burlingame, Gertrude Lapham, Ella Ruvin, Mary McManus, Helen Pennoch, Alice Cunningham, Mildred Evans, Miriam Berlin and Marjorie Snow.

Emily Damery of West Somerville has the distinction of not being tardy, silvered during her school life at grammar school, high school, and at Radcliffe College, where she will graduate Wednesday.

## OVATIONS FOLLOW ALPINE CHASSEURS

Boston People Everywhere Greet "Blue Devils" of France With Cheering and Applause and Other Signs of Appreciation

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—People of Boston have heard of the greeting given by the people of France to the soldiers of the United States who have gone to fight at their side, but few have had the great experience of witnessing it. They could all visualize it, however—could feel the thoughts that come with such an occasion—when on Thursday they greeted some soldiers of France. The men were a party of 90 Alpine Chasseurs, more frequently spoken of as the "Blue Devils" of France.

TODAY the men gathered at the Westminster Hotel and marched down to Faneuil Hall. They were escorted by the bands from the Commonwealth Pier and from the ammunition depot at Hingham. At Faneuil Hall they were welcomed by Mayor Andrew J. Peters and members of the committee in charge of the war savings stamp campaign. The hall was crowded to overflowing and the men were given the same enthusiastic reception here and along the route of march as has characterized their entire stay in Boston.

This afternoon the "Blue Devils" visited the Chamber of Commerce as the guests of the Women's War Service Committee at a war savings rally, and at 4:30 o'clock it was planned to have them appear in Boston Common in the interest of the stamp campaign. They will dine this evening at the City Club, and then go to Mechanics Building to attend the rally in connection with the stamp drive. They expect to leave Boston at midnight.

Everywhere they were on Thursday they were received with cheering, applause, and other signs of appreciation. From the time they arrived at the South Station in the morning, when they were welcomed by the shouts of a waiting crowd and the shrieks of every whistle and the ringing of every bell in the big train shed, the result became a clamor that is difficult to describe, until late in the evening, when to the sound of their own bugles they appeared in the audience at the Pop concert in Symphony Hall and brought all to their feet with a burst of enthusiastic cheering, their progress was a series of ovations.

They visited the State House, the first soldiers to enter it, it is said, with rifles at their shoulders, and were received by the Constitutional Convention. Passing out through the Hall of Flags, the men uncovered, and the flag-bearer dipped the tri-color to the battle-frayed banners of the State. They were then taken by motor to their hotel with a burst of enthusiasm, their progress was a series of ovations.

Camp Devens, over the historic route through Lexington and Concord, and at the camp learned something of how the United States is training its men.

Returning to Boston, they ate of a dinner prepared by a French landlord and a corps of French chefs, at which they cheered; and then there was singing by a woman singer, followed by a song by one of the "Blue Devils" and the playing of the national airs of both countries.

When his was concluded, a tour of theaters was begun, the party being accompanied by "four-minute" speakers who spoke for the sale of thrift and war-savings stamps. They were divided into four squads, each with its speaker, ultimately to unite again for the visit to the "Pop" concert. Here the orchestra played the Marseillaise as the men marched through the audience to the tables reserved for them at the front.

There was a speech by Coxswain Jack Hyde, in which he advanced the theory, for the vociferous approbation of the audience, that the men were called the "Blue Devils" probably because "they licked the devil out of every German they ever met," and then came speeches by Lieutenant Le Moal and Lieutenant Caune of the French marines.

"Blue Devils" to Visit Canada  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Arrangements have been made by the Canadian Government for a visit of the "Blue Devils" of France. The party consists of 90 men and 5 officers, every one of whom has been wounded in action and wears a decoration. The party will leave New York on June 18, the itinerary including Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Niagara Falls, while it has been tentatively suggested that the French visitors should also visit Western Canada.

## PUBLISHERS' SECOND CLASS MAIL RATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Finance Committee, at a special meeting today, decided not to attempt suspension of publishers' second-class mail rates, which become effective July 1.

Although changes in the increased rates are regarded as certain by committee members when the new revenue bill reaches the Senate, all but Senator Smoot of Utah agreed today that any move to suspend the increases now would be hopeless in view of opposition in the House.

## JEWISH BOARD RECOGNIZED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Jewish Welfare Board was formally recognized by the War Department today for religious, social and recreational work in army camps. Commanding officers were instructed to cooperate with representatives of the board.

## EXPERT TESTIFIES ON EMERSON STOCK

Manager of the Show Room of the Company in New York on the Witness Stand—Previous Career of Defendant Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The stock which the Emerson Motors Company sold to the public for from \$2 to \$3 a share is worth 3 cents, according to the testimony of Elwood Berkeley, expert accountant.

William M. Bell, who managed the show room in New York which was afterward taken over by the company for the display of an Emerson demonstration car, answered in the negative to the court's question as to whether he had ever been in the automobile business. It appeared this show room was maintained more for selling stock than automobiles.

Michael F. Hanson of the Philadelphia Record testified that Henry B. Humphrey had tried to disabuse the minds of newspaper men from distrust of the company after he had received an unfavorable report on it from the Bishop service. Another representative of that paper said his opinion at the time that the proposition was not good was based partly on the fact that when one of his solicitors tried to buy a car he was persuaded to buy stock.

A report sent out by the American newspaper Association, and quoted by Mr. Hanson in a letter to Mr. Humphrey, told of a previous automobile stock-selling scheme carried on, it is alleged, by the defendant, Wilson, as C. R. Berry & Co.

## NEW MARGINS ON FIR AND PINE LUMBER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Industries Board today announced new maximum retail margins for fir and southern yellow pine lumber for the government's emergency lumber requirements for the period ending July 31, purchased at the Atlantic seaboard. The margins agreed to by the price-fixing committee and the industry range from \$2 a thousand feet to \$12.50.

## MILK CONSUMPTION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Increased consumption of milk is again urged by Henry B. Endicott, Food Administrator for Massachusetts, who declares that the public should respond to this appeal to prevent the waste that may result from overproduction in June. This, he says, would mean an added loss to the farmers, and have a tendency to turn them from dairying to the beef production.

# THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST WINS IN WAR WORK

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## MOTION TO ELECT JUDGES DEFEATED

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, After Debate, Rejects Proposed Amendment by a Vote of 125 to 32

**SPECIALIST FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Constitutional Convention this afternoon rejected a proposed amendment to the state constitution providing for the popular election of judges of the supreme, superior and land courts of the Commonwealth, for terms of six years. A rising vote gave 125 in favor of rejection and 32 opposed. This was one of several proposed amendments up for discussion today, all relating to the tenure and salaries of the judiciary.

Delegate Maguire of Boston argued that there were unmistakable evidences that politics figures largely in the selection of judges under the existing appointive system, and he supported popular election. Statistics were submitted by the delegate, showing the appointments of all judges of the Supreme and Superior benches from the time of Gov. Roger Wolcott to the present day. This indicated that a Governor appointed a majority of justices from his own political party.

Governor Wolcott, Republican, appointed five Republicans and one Democrat. Murray Crane, Republican, appointed seven Republicans and three Democrats. John L. Bates, Republican, appointed two Republicans and no Democrat. William L. Douglass, Democrat, appointed three Democrats and one Republican. Curtis Guild Jr., Republican, appointed six Republicans and no Democrats. Eben S. Draper, Republican, appointed five Republicans and one Democrat. Eugene N. Foss, appointed as a Democrat, appointed seven Democrats and five Republicans. Samuel W. McCall, Republican, appointed five Republicans and no Democrats.

The previous question was ordered, on motion of Delegate Luce of Waltham, and he was criticized by friends of the proposition for cutting off debate without, they argued, permitting fair consideration. It was recalled, however, that the matter had been debated at the first session of the convention, last year.

Delegate McAnarney of Quincy declared no attack had been made upon the Massachusetts judiciary, but only upon the method of their appointment. If the method results in the appointment of such judges that no attack upon them can be made, what better proof can there be that the method is sound? He quoted from a committee of the New York bar a declaration to the effect that appointment results in better benches of judges than popular election.

After defeating popular elections, the convention took up a resolution to limit the tenure of all judicial officers, other than a Justice of the peace, to 10 years, subject to reappointment.

Delegate W. H. Sullivan of Boston moved to substitute a resolution providing for the appointment of all judges for seven years, terms with the exception of the supreme bench. He said that Judge Aiken and Governor Foss had "done more to strengthen the popular appreciation of the judges than all your Lemuel Shaws, for Foss did not hesitate to appoint Roman Catholics to office."

## CEREAL EXPORTS OF 700,278 TONS IN MAY

**SPECIALIST FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

BOSTON, Mass.—May shipments of cereal foodstuffs to the Allies from North America aggregate 700,278 tons as against \$36,034 tons for April, according to a statement issued by the United States Food Administration through the Massachusetts Food Administration today. In this statement it is pointed out that America's obligation to help the Allies build up food reserve against future emergencies is not affected by the fact that wheat acreage in Great Britain has been increased 45 per cent this year.

The crop increase, it is explained, will not be appreciable from the standpoint of England's total consumption, and the United States must send across all the food that shipping facilities will permit to be loaded.

The May shipment of cereals comprised the following: Corn and corn products, 67,276 tons; oats and oat products, 155,961 tons; rye and rye products, 8684 tons; barley and barley products, 87,642 tons; wheat and wheat products, 371,253 tons, and rice, beans, peas, etc., 9462 tons.

The United States and Canada must furnish the bulk of wheat supplies which are essential to victory. Arrangements have been made in Great Britain, a cable dispatch states, for dividing the whole country into districts for the establishment of national kitchens in order to avoid waste of food, to effect saving in fuel and labor and to obtain the greatest possible nourishment from restricted supplies. Orders have been issued for requisition of all milk-cheese manufactured in the United Kingdom.

## FISH INQUIRY COST CORPORATION \$1335.67

BOSTON, Mass.—A statement filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth today shows that the Boston Fish Market Corporation paid the legal firm of Blodgett, Jones, Burnham & Bingham a fee of \$1335.67 for services in connection with the inquiry made by a special legislative committee into the fish industry as conducted at the Boston Fish Pier.

The Holyoke Water Power Company expended a total of \$1,736.04 in connection with the special report of the Waterways Commission that it be given power to seize and develop

water-power sites which are not used to their fullest capacity. Of this sum, \$1,529.85 went to the counsel of the company, former Mayor Nathan P. Avery of Holyoke.

In connection with the same report, the New England Power Company expended a total of \$3500, of which Innes & Turtle received \$2000, and Davis, Peabody & Brown \$1500.

The Germania Mills of Holyoke paid \$225.25 to Russell L. Davenport for opposing bills providing that each corporation employing 500 or more persons shall have at least one union representative among its directors, and a bill for state insurance under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Marian C. Nichols received \$1000 from the Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Association.

## SMITH COLLEGE CLASS GRADUATED

Simple Exercises Mark the Award of Degrees to Four Hundred and Three Seniors

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Four hundred and three seniors at Smith College were graduated today with simple exercises in John M. Greene Hall. Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University was the commencement speaker and the diplomas were presented by President William Allan Neilson. For the first time in the history of the college, honorary degrees were given graduates.

Taking as his theme "The Praise of Folly," by Erasmus, Professor Perry said the qualities of Erasmus, "dellacy of touch, sense of humor, essential innocence and childlike faith in nature," have long been the charm of the American girl.

"If the scholar who wrote 'The Praise of Folly' 400 years ago," he said, "were talking to us this morning, would he not still say, 'Tis a brave world, my young masters, and bachelors and doctors! Do not be afraid of it. Do not calculate your chances so closely that you miss your chance. Do not pretend to know what you do not know. Work and laugh and give thanks, for these three are one. You did not make the world. You cannot remake it. You cannot even spoil it. You may indeed have the felicity of improving some little corner of it, but, in general, the world has been pronounced, 'very good.' Enter into its joy."

The last commencement activity will be this evening when President Neilson will have the members of the senior class as his guests at a class supper in the gymnasium.

## UNITED STATES AIDS PLEASING TO CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile.—La Nacion, the official organ of the government, publishes an article which says that the government of the United States desires to form a political bloc with the nations of South America, with the object of moving in concert with them in future affairs. It adds that the Bryan formula for submitting to arbitration all questions arising between nations had swept aside the suspicions which had been felt in South American countries toward the policies of United States. The article closes with felicitations over the cordiality of the United States, which, it says, "will make all America a political force and a great commercial power." The same idea is echoed by other journals.

HAVANA ACTS TO  
AID WAR VICTIMS

HAVANA, Cuba—President Menocal, under authority granted by the Cuban Congress, which recently established a credit of \$2,400,000 annually for use in aiding war victims in the various allied nations, has authorized payment of \$250,000 as follows:

France \$100,000; United States, \$40,000; England, \$40,000; Italy, \$40,000; Belgium \$30,000. The money has been cabled to the head of the Red Cross organization in each country.

## GEORGIA HIGHWAY PROJECTS APPROVED

**SPECIALIST FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

ATLANTA, Ga.—The chairman of the Georgia Highway Commission, now in Washington, has telephoned that there is no danger that Georgia will lose any portion of its federal appropriations for highways. The fund, \$86,898, is expected to be available July 1. Of 18 highway projects which have been submitted to the federal authorities by the commission, 12 have been approved.

## FINES FOR TALKING GERMANS

DAVENPORT, Ia.—Four women were summoned before Chairman White of the Scott County Council of Defense today for talking in German over the telephone in violation of Governor Harding's proclamation. They were ordered to pay fines ranging from \$50 to \$100 to the Red Cross.

## MANUFACTURERS AND REVENUE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A conference of manufacturers representing 28 states today authorized the appointment of a general committee with one member from each State to present suggestions to the House Ways and Means Committee, framing the new revenue bill.

## GASOLINE IN PORTO RICO

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—The Insular Food Commission has taken control of all gasoline on the island and fixed a maximum price of 55 cents a gallon. No more than five gallons may be sold to any one consumer at one time.

## NO WAY OUT FOR BRITISH SUBJECTS

Major Marlatt Says That Under Draft Agreement There Will Be No Escape After the 60-Day Enlistment Period

BOSTON, Mass.—The telephones at the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission at 44 Bromfield Street were kept busy today by persons anxious to learn details of the new alien draft law which is soon to become operative. It was apparent to the officers who answered the telephone calls that there is a disposition on the part of many Canadian and British subjects to discover some means of dodging military duty. That this will be impossible was emphatically pointed out in a statement issued by Maj. Kenneth D. Marlatt, head of the mission in Massachusetts this morning.

"This alien draft law has been drawn up with the idea of making every British subject residing in the United States, and who is of military age, that is, between 18 and 45, take a part in this war," he said.

"There is no way by which a man physically fit, and not entitled to exemption, can escape. It will be to the advantage of the British subject to voluntarily enlist during the next 60 days, because if he does enlist he will be permitted to choose the unit with which he will serve. If he is drafted, he will have to take what the American authorities decide to give him."

"My information from headquarters is that the American authorities are determined that there shall be no privileged classes, so far as this war is concerned, in this country. They have already made provisions for putting the loafers to work. The British subjects should realize after reading what the United States is going to accomplish in this connection, that he who has either got to fish or cut bait. Personally, I would like to see every British subject join the British or Canadian army, but if, for any reason, he prefers to wait until the draft goes into effect, he will doubtless be able to serve the Allies very effectively."

"As I understand it, the American authorities are going to hustle all drafted men into the camps, and as soon as possible get them from the camps to points overseas. We have made arrangements at the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission headquarters to receive thousands of applications during the next few weeks and as a result of a tour of Canadian military camps made by one of our representatives, the camps are prepared to receive all men who enlist in the United States and assign them for duty to any units which they may select. Probably most of the men who will be sent from here will go to camps in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia."

**LEAVES OF ABSENCE  
TO BE RESTRICTED**

**SPECIALIST FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

BOSTON, Mass.—Maj. Peters today issued a circular to the heads of city departments making it clear that no leaves of absence are to be granted or positions held for city employees who enter the service of the government at salaries higher than they are now receiving. Of course, he said, the entry into the military service is not included in these regulations. The Mayor said that it would be unfair to city employees and to persons hired temporarily to have their positions jeopardized this way. He made it plain that the city would not hold open places for men who go into the government service because it outbids the city and pays them better.

The circular says: "A number of city employees desiring to enter the employ of the government have been granted temporary leave of absence, the city holding their positions open for them until their return. It is not necessary to point out that such a practice is unfair to the department and to the temporary employee."

"Therefore direct that from this date no leave of absence shall be granted to a city employee desiring to enter the government service at a salary in excess of that paid him by the city. This order does not, of course, apply to those entering the military or naval service."

The Mayor, in another circular, asks the heads of departments to report to him monthly the number of employees in the departments, the total number granted leaves of absence to date, the average number of employees in the different departments.

## AUSTRALIA'S TRUNK RAILWAY

CHICAGO, Ill.—Regarding the federation of railways in Australia, the Chicago Journal says in an editorial: "The scale of the maps of Australia in the atlases is usually so reduced that it is difficult to realize the continental magnitude of the island. And yet it is now possible, or soon will be, to make a railway journey from Townsville, in Queensland, by way of Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, to Perth, on the coast of West Australia, which will cover 4000 miles in 150 hours. The journey, it is true, will mean turning at a right angle, like the journey from Florida to Washington by way of New York. But it will involve no less than this distance from terminus to terminus."

The Australian federation is responsible for this transcontinental route, for it was one of the conditions made by Western Australia for her entrance into the federal compact. The western stretch of 1000 miles has recently been completed, thus linking all the provinces into one system of communication.

The work has been done under almost incredible difficulties, the chief of them being that there is no surface water on the entire route. Most

of it was also at the start entirely without a local population for the supply of labor. But the water and the labor were both brought from great distances to the places where they were needed, and the whole gigantic work, a government enterprise, performed with economy and a surprisingly small loss of life.

It is an engineering remarks, "a visible pledge of federation," and shows that America by no means has a monopoly in such vast undertakings.

## TRANSFERRING OF TERMINAL URGED

New York Dock Commissioner Favors Suspension of North River Leases During the War

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A canvas of the shippers and consignees who make use of the Long Island Sound steamers operating between New England ports and this city have disclosed that a majority favor the transferring of the terminal here from the present piers in the North River to the East River. It was announced today by Murray Hubert, dock commissioner.

Mr. Hubert has sent a letter to Alfred H. Smith, regional director of railroads, conveying this information and asking him to use his influence with the Director-General to have the North River leases of the steamboat company suspended during the war because the piers are capable of accommodating deep-draft ocean-going steamships engaged in overseas service.

The rental which the New England lines pay for the piers amounts to more than \$350,000 annually, and Mr. Hubert suggests seven East River piers, which, he says, are available and on which the rental would be considerably less, thus enabling the New England lines to economize as well as to aid the governments.

The commissioner informed Mr. Smith that the change was favored by army and navy officers, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Transportation and the New York Truck Owners Association.

**LARGER ARKANSAS  
INDUSTRIES UNITED**

**SPECIALIST FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—At a recent meeting in Little Rock, representatives of 25 leading manufacturing industries of this state formed the Arkansas Associated Industries Association. H. C. Couch, of Arkadelphia, president of the Arkansas Light and Power Company, which operates a series of hydro-electric plants in the state, was elected president, and George Firmin, manager of the local Board of Commerce, was named secretary. The object of the association is to seek greater cooperation among the State's industries. Those represented in the association include public utilities, coal mines, cotton compresses, lead and zinc mines and lumber mills.

**MINERS AROUSED  
TO GREATER EFFORTS**

**SPECIALIST FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—As the result of the speaking tour of Sgt. Harry Brown, of the Canadian army, in the various mining districts of Tennessee, many of the miners are signing honor pledges to support the Fuel Administration by working more days and longer hours. Sgt. Brown's descriptions of the atrocities employed by the Germans in their methods of warfare, drawn from 30 months' personal observations, have awakened in the miners a realization of the importance of their part in the nation's war program. He also aroused in them the desire to cooperate in rushing coal to the munitions factories, to the railroads, and to the ships, and in hurrying men to the front.

**SALOONS OPPOSE  
JOSEPH W. FOLK**

**SPECIALIST FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis Retail Liquor Dealers Association will fight the candidacy of Joseph W. Folk, former Governor, for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from Missouri, according to a letter sent out by Ignatius J. Baer, its secretary.

The letter states that the liquor men are opposed to "Folk for anything," and that the fight is to be carried on quietly through saloons and kindred organizations. The letter states that no fight is to be made on candidates as to woman's suffrage or prohibition, but that the association "wants to pay up Folk in full." It was not intended for general distribution.

Former Governor Folk is known as a candidate of the "dry" element of the party.

**WAR WORK PROTECTED**

**SPECIALIST FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The right of a federal court to take jurisdiction in strike cases in plants doing war work was upheld in a decision handed down here by Federal Judge Triebel in the case of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company, engaged in making munitions. District Judge Dyer had issued a temporary injunction against strikers interfering with the plant or its employees. Judge Triebel said that, regardless of authorities quoted on the subject of jurisdiction, public policy required that plants doing government work must be given protection, and he therefore held that the court took and should exercise jurisdiction.

## TAKING OF PRIVATE LANDS IS INDORSED

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Advances to Third Reading Measure Designed to Conserve Natural Resources

**SPECIALIST FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

BOSTON, Mass.—Asserting priority rights of the public in private property, a fundamental long established in common law, the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention on Thursday advanced to a third reading a proposed amendment to the State Constitution to permit the government to take private lands for the conservation and development of agricultural, mineral and water resources of the Commonwealth. An unsuccessful effort was made, in the name of the farmers, to restrict the scope of the amendment to water resources.

Delegate Clarence W. Hobbs Jr., of Worcester, supported the resolution for the Committee on Public Affairs, declaring that modern needs are so multifarious and vast as to make conservation of public interests imperative. He denied the validity of the conception of property rights as superior to the Constitution. There is nothing sacred in the property rights of private individuals, he said, though willing to agree that there is not the equal incentive to work on community property for community profit that there is to work on private property for private profit.

Mr. Hobbs has sent a letter to Alfred H. Smith, regional director of railroads, conveying this information and asking him to use his influence with the Director-General to have the North River leases of the steamboat company suspended during the war because the piers are capable of accommodating deep-draft ocean-going steamships engaged in overseas service.

Delegate Brooks Adams of Quincy declared: "It has already been settled that there is no such thing as private property, in the final analysis. The idea is a legal fiction. Everything belongs to the public. A government cannot survive in a highly civilized country where it has not the right to take all private property according to the public needs.

The whole question is how far property may be taken without compensation. The issue has been settled in Great Britain, France and in other great nations."

## INSPECTION OF MEN CONTINUES

Officials of the Inspector-General's Department Busy at Camp Devens Lining Up Soldiers for the Overseas Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—The inspection of officers and men of the division as to their fitness for overseas service is continuing under the direction of Washington officials from the inspector-general's department. In case of any question, the man is set aside, for orders have been issued that the status of each member of the division must be ascertained beyond a doubt. Camp officials are assisting the work of the government officers detailed here, and it is probable that the task will be completed within a day.

Maj. George M. Peck, division adjutant, has been appointed a member of the board which will examine chaplains attached to the division before they will be accepted for overseas service. He takes the place of Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Romey, who has left for Washington, D. C., where he will become a member of the general staff.

An order has been made public stating that members of the infantry regiments must show more respect to their superior officers. Shortened titles and other forms of familiarity will no longer be tolerated.

Soldiers have sometimes been in the habit of abbreviating the titles of "captain" and "lieutenant," although intending no disrespect, for they have always saluted their superiors respectfully.

Second Lieuts. Frank W. Garran of Boston, Mass., Edward F. Deacon of Detroit, Mich., and James H. Patterson of Pittsfield, Mass., have been made first lieutenants in the three hundred and first engineer regiment.

The visit of the French Alpine Chasseurs here on Thursday created much interest throughout the cantonment. The visiting delegation made the trip by automobile, reaching camp at about 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. They were met by Maj. George M. Peck, and under his direction were escorted about the camp, after they had been received by Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment. First Lieut. Thierry Mallet, who is serving as an instructor here, was also in the official party which extended hospitality to the visitors. At headquarters, a band furnished music, the playing of "La Marseillaise" being a feature of special note.

A new recruit here is Donald St. James of Worcester, Mass., formerly a first lieutenant of infantry in the British Army. He participated in the battles at Vimy Ridge, only three months after being commissioned, and later was honorably retired, receiving a pension until 1920. He has been assigned to the three hundred first signal field battalion in charge of Capt. Charles R. Mayberry.

### BARRACKS ARE GOING UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Erection of the new barracks and store houses for the use of the United States Naval Radio School, is proceeding rapidly, and already several of the buildings are well under way. Almost every available foot of land on Cambridge Common is being made use of, and 14 different buildings are partially under construction. These for the most part, will be two stories in height, and will accommodate a large number of students, many of whom are now housed in private residences.

The common has been closed to the public, and a sign placed at each entrance bears the words: "Premises in Occupation and Custody of the United States Navy, No Trespassing."

### MERCHANT MARINE SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Forty more young men joined the merchant marine service on Thursday and were assigned to training ships having their base in Boston. Of this number, 17 were from Massachusetts, six from Pennsylvania, three from New York, and the remainder from Illinois, Michigan and New Jersey.

Enlistments for the day were: Naval reserve 61; navy 37; United States Army 13; British-Canadian forces 16; marine corps 11.

### Mechanical Draftsmen Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Lieut. C. P. Fiske of the Ordnance Department at Washington will be in Boston next Tuesday and Wednesday to interview mechanical draftsmen with reference to employment by the department and to employ those whom he believes properly equipped. His headquarters will be in the Department of University Extension at the State House. It is expected that 40 or 50 men will be selected for this work, many of them from the class of mechanical drafting conducted by the Department of University Extension and which is just closing.

A representative of the Ordnance Department who was in Boston a few weeks ago to employ draftsmen took 70 or 80 at that time. Men interested in this work are asked to communicate with G. A. Sagendorph, Ordnance Department, U. S. N. 19 Portland Street, Boston.

A second class in the training of mechanical draftsmen will be opened almost at once at the Massachusetts Normal Art School, which is cooperating in the work.

nation-wide fight on the German-language press. It will seek to influence advertisers not to use publications in the German language, as a matter of patriotic duty, while news-dealers who handle such publications will be urged to discontinue them. The public will be asked to refuse its financial support to the further perpetuation of an enemy-language press anywhere in this country.

"The severing of the 'life line' has already put many German papers out of business. Strict adherence to the policy by all who call themselves Americans will finish the job.

"It is not the American style to refuse a challenge like that defiantly thrown at us by the U-boats operating off the Jersey Coast. Our navy will answer it on the sea and our armies will answer it in France and Flanders. Those at home must answer it by taking steps to crush the Hun propaganda, the incendiary and insidious attacks on morale that are taking place under our noses every day.

In announcing its fight on the German-language press, the National Security League says: "The presence of a large number of persons in the country who profess loyalty to the government, but who foster the traditions, maxims, speech and principles of the enemy governments by suggestion, innuendo and connivance amounting to conspiracy are offensive to the loyal workers and detrimental to a genuine spirit of patriotism. The duty of every citizen is to know the English tongue. To refuse to learn it is to fly defiance at the nation. To neglect to learn it is voluntarily to remain unfit for the duties of American citizenship."

## SONS OF VETERANS OF MAINE ELECTION

PORLTAND, Me.—The officers-elect of the Maine division, Sons of Veterans, chosen at their annual encampment Thursday, were installed by Commander-in-Chief F. T. F. Johnson of Washington, as follows: Division commander, Ralph H. Burbank, Biddeford; senior vice-commander, Robert A. Cony Jr., Augusta; junior vice-commander, Ralph H. Greenwood, Portland; Allen L. Curtis of Belfast, the retiring division commander, was elected a member of the division council for three years, and Ernest G. Waldron of Bangor and the Rev. Arthur M. Soule of Gray, trustees of the department of history and historical relics for three years.

It was voted to increase the per capita tax from 12 to 18 cents a quarter. Next year's encampment will be held at Waterville. The Sons of Veterans' auxiliary elected Mrs. Rose Kelley of Oakland as division president at the closing session of its annual encampment.

## FLAG DAY ADDRESS OF MR. DANIELS

Service of the United Press Associations

ALBANY, N. Y.—There is no place in America for any other flag except those we display of nations with aims kindred to our own and no place in America for any man who has enjoyed its hospitality who does not love its flag better than any other emblem in the world," said Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in his Flag Day address here today.

"The day for aliens among us has passed. No matter where he comes from, the place for every man who prefers to live in America is at the ballot box on election day and in American uniform in the day of crisis."

The Secretary of the Navy was the guest of honor of the city today in its Flag Day celebration. A parade of 200,000 citizens and organizations, led by a company of the French Chasseurs and the marine band of John Philip Sousa, preceded the address of the Secretary in Lincoln Park.

## WORKHOUSE CLOSED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Proof that prohibition has been a success in Marion County, Indiana, is shown in the following editorial from the Indianapolis News:

As was expected, the Marion County workhouse has been closed for lack of business. This shortage in custom, the county commissioners say, is due to the operation of the state-wide prohibition law. Fewer people have been intoxicated since the law went into effect. And as a consequence, there have been fewer prisoners facing the court. Of course, this meant a reduced guest list at the workhouse and as the reduction continued, the commissioners felt that this institution was a useless burden upon the taxpayers.

The loss in revenue to the county, as a result of closing the saloons, is about \$80,000. Deducting the workhouse saving would leave a net loss of about \$50,000.

However, the results that come from the rigid enforcement of the prohibition law can not be tabulated in dollars and cents. While on the face of things there apparently will be a shortage when the books are balanced, many other elements that enter into the matter may turn the shortage into a gain. Because of the saving of money formerly spent for liquor, the saving of time lost while intoxicated and while serving time in some penal institution, the increase in efficiency and many other things will go to put the account on the right side of the ledger. The people knew there would be a loss of revenue when the law was enacted, but they are willing to stand this monetary loss that they may gain in other ways.

PRESIDENT GIVEN A DEGREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HARROGATE, Tenn.—On the occasion of its annual commencement, on May 30, Lincoln Memorial University conferred upon President Wilson the degree of Doctor of Laws. The main address of the memorial exercises was made by Dr. Randall J. Condon, superintendent of the Cincinnati public schools.

## PRESIDENT BACKS WAR LABOR BOARD

Mr. Wilson Asks Telegraph Officials to Accept Its Recommendations and Recognize Right of Men to Join Union

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Evidence that President Wilson intends to see that the recommendations of the National War Labor Board are followed was presented today in the text of his communication to the heads of the two great telegraph companies asking that they accept the board's findings in their controversy with their employees.

The fact that the President had personally taken up the case became known last night with the announcement by Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph Company, that his company would waive its right to discharge men who have joined a union and that Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union, would send his answer Monday. The War Labor Board's decision in the case was that the men should be permitted to join unions.

President Wilson's letter to the telegraph heads, made public today, reads: "My attention has been called to the fact that the National War Labor Board, after a careful consideration of the questions at issue between the telegraph companies and their employees, have arrived at a decision, the essential points of which are embraced in the following:

"(1) The employees have a right to join a union if they so desire, and men discharged for joining the union should be reinstated.

"(2) The company should not be required to deal with the union or to recognize it.

"(3) Committees of employees should be recognized in presenting grievances.

"(4) Where employees and employers fail to agree, the question in dispute should be determined by the National War Labor Board.

"(5) The Telegraphers' Union should not initiate strikes or permit its members to initiate them, but should submit all grievances to the National War Labor Board.

"I am informed that the representatives of the union are willing to accept this decision, but that the representatives of the telegraph companies have not accepted it.

"May I not say that in my judgment it is imperatively necessary in the national interest that decisions of the National War Labor Board should be accepted by both parties to labor disputes? To fail to accept them is to jeopardize the interests of the nation very seriously, because it constitutes a rejection of the instrumentality set up by the government itself for the determination of labor disputes, set up with a sincere desire to arrive at justice in every case with the express purpose of safeguarding the nation against labor difficulties during the continuation of the present war."

"All these circumstances being taken into consideration, I do not hesitate to say that it is patriotic duty to cooperate in this all-important matter with the government by the use of the instrumentality which the government has set up. I, therefore, write to ask that I may have your earnest cooperation in this matter, as in all others, and that you will set an example to the other employers of the country by a prompt and cordial acquiescence."

## POLICE CONTINUE CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—With a view to ridding the streets, parks and other public places in Boston of idle and disorderly men and women at night, the police are conducting a round-up of these characters. This crusade is believed to be the result of a conference between the military and civil authorities and is being conducted largely to remove undesirable influences from the men in the service.

Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, U. S. A., commanding the Northeastern Department, said that the matter is being pressed by army and navy authorities as the result of investigation of conditions here and that the work of investigating in Boston and near-by places is not yet finished.

This clean-up started early in the week, and from statements by the civil and military authorities, it is evident that it will not end till Boston is rid of all undesirable persons.

Assurance was given the authorities at Washington that the district attorney's office will cooperate to the full in prosecuting every case that comes before it. Men and women who are idle or are engaged in questionable occupation, bootleggers and the like, will be severely punished, is the word sent out by the civil authorities.

Thursday night 44 men and women were rounded up to answer to charges placed against them when ar-

raigned in court today. Thursday, 98 women were convicted on charges of being idle or disorderly, and some of them on more serious charges, as the result of the round-up by the authorities the night before. In the same round-up 25 men, most of whom are known to the police, were arrested. Fifteen of these were convicted when arraigned and given sentences and the cases of the others are being further investigated.

## MINIMUM WAGE BOARD HEARINGS

Rates for Women in Various  
Kinds of Work Are to Come  
Up for Final Approval

BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission will hold a hearing on Friday, June 28, at 2 p. m., in Room 427, State House, Boston, on the question of final approval of the determinations of the wage board established to recommend minimum wage rates for women employed in the manufacture of women's muslin underwear, petticoats, aprons, kimons, neckwear and children's dresses.

All employers of women and girls engaged in these trades are invited to be present at this hearing.

The determinations submitted by the wage board provide for the following minimum wage rates: \$9 for workers 18 years of age or over who have been employed in the needle trades for more than one year, six months of which shall have been in the factory in which they are for the time being employed; \$8 for workers 18 years of age or over who have been employed in the needle trades for more than six months; \$7 for workers 18 years of age or over who have been employed in the needle trades for more than three months; \$6 for workers who do not fall within any of the foregoing classifications.

The same date and at the same time and place the commission will hold a meeting on the question of final approval of the determinations of the retail millinery wage board.

The determinations submitted by this wage board provide for the following minimum wage rates for female employees in the retail millinery workshops of Massachusetts: \$10, for workers 19 years of age or over who have been employed for at least 4 seasons (12 weeks allowed to a season) within a period of not less than two years; \$7.50, for workers 18 years of age or over who have been employed at least 3 seasons within a period of not less than 2 years; \$6, for workers 18 years of age or over who have been employed at least 2 seasons within a period of not less than 2 years; \$4.50, for workers who have been employed at least 1 season; \$3, for workers who have been employed for less than one season.

The same date and at the same time and place the commission will hold a meeting on the question of final approval of the determinations of the retail millinery wage board.

Representatives of the Belgian Labor Department are in attendance at a number of the various labor exchanges, notably at Aldwych, Birmingham and Earl's Court, to assist their countrymen with explanation and advice, to intervene in favor of the workmen when their demands have not been provided for by the laws, and to offer means of conciliation, which in a great many cases, have been successful in ending disputes and misunderstandings between employees and workmen.

The Board of Trade, in order to prevent the exploitation of Belgian labor, requires the employer to furnish guarantees from the point of view of morality and to agree to pay the wages required by the "English Standard Time Rates," insuring in this manner protection to both the native and the foreign worker. These rates enable a skilled laborer to make as much as \$25 a week; the week's work averages 54 hours, and a worker at 15 cents an hour, can earn, with overtime, between \$12.50 and \$15.00 weekly; overtime being paid at the rates of: 25 per cent additional for the first three hours, 50 per cent additional for night work, and double pay for Sunday; a few examples of wages paid are: fitters, etc., 20 to 22 cents an hour; turners, 25 to 30 cents an hour; moulders, about 30 cents an hour; machine tenders, 25 to 35 cents an hour.

RUSSELL SOCIETY  
DRAFT EVASIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Remove beef from the menu in the home and in clubs, restaurants and other eating places, is the advice of Henry B. Endicott, Food Administrator for Massachusetts, who would have the people of Massachusetts do even more than has been asked by the United States Food Administration in order to supply the soldiers of the Allies with beef. If meat is used each person should confine himself to two pounds each week, including poultry. The use of lamb chops or pork is urged if meat seems absolutely necessary. It will work no real deprivation to eliminate beef entirely. Mr. Endicott states, and the public must trim its meat-eating habits to be honestly in accord with the plans of the United States Food Administration.

ARMY SERVICE INSIGNIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A special insignia to designate army service abroad, of less than six months, has been adopted by the War Department. Every officer, field clerk or enlisted man recalled from France prior to the completion of the half year service, which would permit him to wear a gold chevron, is authorized to wear a chevron of "sky blue cloth."

The Rev. Charles H. Moss, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, said he didn't believe that the "club-method" was always best, but if it would make a man dig down deep into his pocket, anything that could be done to accomplish it would help. He favored making an appeal in the churches Sunday and an effort in this direction probably will be made. Another meeting is expected to be held next week.

## BELGIAN REFUGEES IN UNITED KINGDOM

Records Show Many Thousands  
at Work Under Virtually the  
Same Conditions as Those of  
Their British Comrades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Belgian workman in England labors today, generally speaking, under the same conditions as his English comrade, according to a recent report of the Belgian Department of Records. Of 172,298 refugees in the United Kingdom, 50,468 are employed in the London metropolitan district, more than 8000 by some 500 Belgian firms, established in London; 45,759 others have found places elsewhere, either in British or in Belgian establishments, through the operations of the "Labor Exchanges," and many others have obtained employment through individual initiative. At least 60 per cent of the Belgians of intellectual vocations are occupied.

It is interesting to compare these figures with those contained in the first report of the Local Government Board of Great Britain issued some four months after the invasion and exodus, which showed that out of some 110,000 refugees in England, only 607 had been placed through labor exchanges—a condition of affairs in part due to restriction upon the exchanges, such as the rule forbidding foreign workmen to be supplied as long as British were available, and excluding men of military age.

Up to the present time, more than 30,000 Belgians in England have offered themselves at recruiting stations. Moreover many factories in England are controlled by Belgians and employ Belgian labor exclusively, and large English establishments have departments directed by Belgians and served exclusively by Belgian workers.

Representatives of the Belgian Labor Department are in attendance at a number of the various labor exchanges, notably at Aldwych, Birmingham and Earl's Court, to assist their countrymen with explanation and advice, to intervene in favor of the workmen when their demands have not been provided for by the laws, and to offer means of conciliation, which in a great many cases, have been successful in ending disputes and misunderstandings between employees and workmen.

## PATRIOTISM ISSUE AT LABOR MEETING

Resolution Introduced at St. Paul Convention Against Machinists Charges Strike Was Handicap to War Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—An attack on the patriotism of the leaders of the International Association of Machinists, which comprises a large part of the Socialist element in the American Federation of Labor, was made by the Flint glass workers union in a resolution introduced at the federation sessions on Thursday.

This resolution asked the resignation of William H. Johnston, president of the machinists, from the War Labor Conference Board, on the ground that he had called a strike against the Owens Bottle Machine Company, where there was a dispute over jurisdiction between the glass workers and the machinists, which was decided in favor of the glass workers by the mediation board.

The resolution cited the need of the nation for the various products turned out by the plant for use by the Red Cross at the front, and said that the strike was a handicap to the country's war efforts. When it comes up, this resolution is likely to precipitate a fight between the Socialists and regular Labor men, in which the Socialists will, it seems certain, be greatly outnumbered.

Two resolutions having to do with the dispute between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Commercial Telegraphers were passed. One of these provides that Samuel Gompers, president of the labor federation, appoint a committee to lay the matter before President Wilson, and the other recommends government control during the war of telegraph companies.

A third resolution, authorizing the Seattle Central Labor Union to call a strike in sympathy with the telegraphers, was voted down.

## SWITZERLAND AND DUTCH SHIPPING

**Clear Statement Made Regarding Merits of Dutch-English-American Shipping Conflict**

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Owing largely to the fact that Switzerland and the Swiss press get news from Holland almost solely through the distorted medium of the Wolff agency of Berlin, very erroneous impressions have been created in Switzerland as to the real merits of the Dutch-English-American shipping conflict. Germany, of course, has no interest in seeing friendly relations existing between the neutrals and the Entente countries which rule the seas.

The Swiss Export Review now furnishes its readers with the first clear statement of the facts of the controversy which has appeared in Switzerland. It points out that weeks and weeks went on without people in Switzerland being able to understand why the grain promised them by America did not arrive, and meanwhile certain elements in the Swiss press began to hint in a roundabout way that America had broken her word to Switzerland, that America was untrustworthy, and to make all those other insinuations one expects from these newspapers when discussing governments of other countries which politically and morally are a thousand times closer to Switzerland than is Prussia.

At last, after 10 weeks of uncertainty, the explanation was forthcoming. The Dutch Government had never ratified the shipping treaty made with the American and English delegates. But there was an impression that the Dutch Government had not willfully caused all this delay, but that it was rather due to the pressure of Germany. It is necessary to understand the position of Holland. So long as the Germans occupy the coast of Flanders it is quite easy for them to patrol the Dutch coast with their submarines. The blockade of Holland by Germany is well within the regions of naval technical possibilities. And to this must be added the dependence of Holland on German iron and German coal. This dependence will continue for Holland and Switzerland just as long as Germany occupies Belgium. During such occupation Holland is delivered over to the favor or displeasure of Germany, both militarily and economically. This was the situation which caused Holland to refuse the ratification of highly profitable contracts. To save her face against Germany, Holland had to allow her ships in English and American ports to be requisitioned, simply leaving it to their owners to make the best possible terms. But owing to Germany's attitude Holland could not, as a nation, agree to such charters.

So far this was all in order. The port authorities of the Entente states are naturally legally justified in requisitioning Dutch ships in their territorial waters, just as the Swiss military authorities requisitioned the automobiles and horses of aliens in the country for army purposes. England and America are only obliged to pay the owners of Dutch ships just as high freight rates as they would pay their own countrymen, and to give them full compensation in case of loss. This part of the question is absolutely beyond all controversy. Moreover, any requisition might have been avoided, as not a single Dutch ship could sail without English or American coal, and the coal trading in all belligerent countries is the monopoly of the military. The English and American authorities could,

therefore, have agreed to charter only those Dutch ships lying in their harbors, instead of chartering the whole Dutch merchant marine. The Entente, however, on humane ground desired that half of the requisitioned Dutch ships should serve in the provisioning of Belgium; they should, that is to say, sail for Rotterdam. But then there arose the danger that when a Dutch ship, requisitioned by the American authorities, arrived in Rotterdam with wheat for Belgium, either the Dutch would not allow her to proceed farther or, what was still more certain, she would get no German coal for the return voyage.

In such case within a period of five or six months all the chartered ships, whether engaged in service for Belgium or for Dutch purposes, would become repatriated and would lie idle in their home ports. Therefore the Entente had to demand that just as many vessels should sail from Dutch ports to America as left America with food-stuffs for Holland and Belgium. This part of the demand was, however, always misrepresented by the Wolff agency, and consequently, too, in nearly all the Swiss newspapers. It was constantly asserted that England and America desired to requisition the tonnage in the Dutch ports. That was legally impossible, for military requisitions are not permitted outside their own zone of sovereignty. England and America only wanted guarantees that Holland would not keep her chartered ships out of the way, not out of any ill will, but only under the influence of German threats. As a modus vivendi it was therefore proposed that the number of sailings from Holland and from America should remain equal. German pressure made it impossible for Holland to enter into this agreement, hence the requisitioning has been limited to that part of the Dutch marine whose chartering is absolutely permissible.

The Export Review says the only conclusion that can be arrived at is that America and England are fully justified in requisitioning Dutch ships lying in their harbors, for Dutch shipowners have certainly no right to expect better treatment than American or English shipowners. It can only be said that it might have been better if Holland had come to an understanding with Switzerland at the right time. Or it might have been better if Holland had left her shipowners free to make their own contracts. But in any case such moral judgments are out of place.

Holland is militarily and economically completely blockaded by Germany. Nevertheless she has international claims for the free exchange of goods with her colonies, as well as with America. The Entente is ready to recognize this right of Holland to free world commerce. Germany is also ready, but only upon condition that Dutch ships in overseas harbors do not comply with the regulations there laid down for the partition of the world tonnage. These regulations of the Entente for the systematic division of the world tonnage are war measures. But at the same time they are essential for maintaining the present world traffic.

Only the regulation of the world tonnage, as it has been fixed by the Entente in London, guarantees the maintenance of this world traffic in spite of the submarine war. Holland, like all neutrals, wants to share in this traffic and Germany wishes to prevent her. In these circumstances the Entente is quite justified in these partial requisition measures. The situation of Holland is to be deplored. But the fate of Holland was sealed on the day that Germany, through her occupation of the coast of Flanders, made the blockading of Holland effective, and on the day that through the acquisition of the Belgian coal-fields Holland's economic enslavement was made possible. Now that Germany, since Feb. 1, 1917, has formulated the destruction of world commerce as a war aim, the desperate situation here depicted comes as a natural corollary. Protest can and should be made against the German occupation of Belgium and against the German submarine war. But with regard to what has resulted in Holland as the consequences of both these crimes, protests no longer avail. It is too late.

**LINEMEN CONTINUE STRIKE FOR MORE PAY**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Without causing more than the loss of the services of a few linemen and without more than slightly discommuting the regular daily routine of the various electrical companies in Boston and vicinity, according to officials of these companies, the strike of some of the linemen and operators in these plants continued today, the strikers making arrangements to picket the plants. No serious trouble or inconvenience is anticipated by the companies, some of their officials state, but the secretary of the strike committee of the Electrical Workers Union No. 104 states the strike will continue and may spread unless the demands of the strikers for higher wages are met.

Henry B. Endicott, chairman of the Committee on Public Safety, who acted as arbitrator in an attempt to settle the differences between the men and their employers, and by whose decision the men refuse to stand, said: "There has been an attempt made to call out the men. This attempt has not been a success, nor will it be, nor do I for a moment believe it is possible for the dissatisfied men to make this a success. They agreed to leave the situation to me; when they refused to accept my decision they go back on their agreement, and under these circumstances they are not likely to succeed."

**MR. RYAN COMMENDS DAYTON**

DAYTON, O.—"Dayton excels all other cities in the country in the production of the war plane proper," said John D. Ryan, head of the aircraft production work in the country on Thursday, after he had made a trip around the city and had seen the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company plant and one of the aviation fields in full swing.

## LETTERS DIVULGE PLOTS OF I. W. W.

**Testimony Presented at Chicago Trial Shows Campaign Against Lumber and Allied Interests in the Northwestern States**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The gradual extension of an I. W. W. campaign of strikes and sabotage to include the lumber and allied industries of the Pacific Northwest States, particularly Idaho, Washington and Oregon, was brought out in Thursday's testimony before the federal jury in the case of the 110 I. W. W. defendants, charged with conspiracy to violence and obstruction of the government's war program.

The campaign began in November, 1916, letters from Charles R. Griffin showed. When the trouble over the national army draft began and the government began letting heavy contracts for war work, letters by various defendants and others indicted, but not apprehended, showed the organization of the I. W. W. was tightened, agitation redoubled, and the obstructive efforts constantly grew bolder.

Herbert Mahler, a Canadian citizen by birth, defendant, told of the burning of a box factory valued at \$50,000, owned by a leader of "Vigilantes" of Everett, Wash., Sept. 20, 1916. "He isn't so chesty now, as all he owns is an ash pile worth 50 cents," wrote Mahler.

The I. W. W. will have full job control in Idaho by Christmas," Griffin wrote in November, 1916. In January, 1914, Haywood wrote Griffin: "There is a big strike on now among the lumber workers. Wish every lumber jack in the country would quit work."

Mahler at first refused to register for the draft, but changed his mind.

He explained his refusal: "Being a Canadian I am not eligible here. I advised the boys here to register and then claim exemption. They are mostly floaters, and never could be found, anyway. If they try conscripting them we will have more power in September than ever. A strike in the harvest fields when the wheat is ripe might make them pay attention."

On Aug. 15 a letter from Griffin

showed the I. W. W. campaign was being extended to Canada. "I have been drafted, and have filed exemption as a married alien," he wrote W. D. Haywood. "The worst I can get is deportation, and I can give them a battle over in Canada. Serves me right for registering, but I did that to give the organization some publicity during the patriotic wave. The Canucks are expecting a battle against conscription, so it can't be so bad."

The lumber workers here are

standing out fine. The woods are practically tied up solidly. Only a few camps are working, and they have less than half a crew. If something could be started in the southern lumber district, it would help greatly. Think it would make the federal government use the big stick on the bosses. They are all neutrals, wants to share in this traffic and Germany wishes to prevent her.

In these circumstances the Entente is quite justified in these partial requisition measures. The situation of Holland is to be deplored.

But the fate of Holland was sealed on the day that Germany, through her occupation of the coast of Flanders, made the blockading of Holland effective, and on the day that through the acquisition of the Belgian coal-fields Holland's economic enslavement was made possible. Now that Germany, since Feb. 1, 1917, has formulated the destruction of world commerce as a war aim, the desperate situation here depicted comes as a natural corollary. Protest can and should be made against the German occupation of Belgium and against the German submarine war. But with regard to what has resulted in Holland as the consequences of both these crimes, protests no longer avail. It is too late.

John M. Buffam, manager of a lumber company doing government work at Spirit Lake, Ida., testified that J. W. Bavett, a former employee, entered his plant and ordered a walkout June 24, 1917. Mr. Buffam asked why. Bavett said the strike was because one of the bunkhouses was unsatisfactory. Buffam reminded Bavett the latter built the bunkhouses himself, and said it was singular he should be the one to find out they were unfit, after which Bavett gave a series of other reasons. The employer, upon asking whether the men would return, and do faithful work, if all conditions were met, was told Bavett could give no assurance. From such scattered incidents the movement spread to the plan for a general strike, to stop all work in the whole Northwest.

Deputy Marshals Watt and Toby de-

scribed the raid on Seattle I. W. W. headquarters where literature of

much importance to the government's case was seized. One paper was an I. W. W. call for the oft threatened general strike to include lumber workers, farm hands and other industries, if all "wobblies" arrested for resisting the draft were not freed by Aug. 20, 1917. This general strike never was put through, but many letters read as testimony showed the I. W. W. were "striking on the job" by various means of sabotage. This they called "putting the cat to work."

**HENRY FORD WOULD ACCEPT NOMINATION**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Henry Ford announced here last night that at the request of President Wilson he had decided to become a candidate for United States Senator from Michigan, if the nomination should be offered him. The Michigan Democrats yesterday endorsed Mr. Ford for the Senate.

Mr. Ford issued this statement:

"At President Wilson's request I

have decided to accept the nomination for Senator from Michigan if tendered to me.

Realizing that there are ex-

ceptional opportunities for service to

our people during the present and

coming readjustment, I am ready and

willing to do everything I possibly

can to assist our President in this

great work. Every man must expect

to make great future sacrifices and be

prepared to serve wherever the great-

est need exists."

**PAN-AMERICANISM AND ITS MEANING**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Wheatless days are in sight, according to Win Campbell of the National Bakers' Service Board, who says that sacrifices must be made if the fight to keep exports moving to the Allies is to be won. Forty-five million bushels of wheat a month are needed for the production of bread, and at the present time there are but 14,000,000 on hand. Bakers are urged to restrict their output.

editors at the Pan-American Society on Thursday, Manuel Carpio said he foresaw the time when men would take pride, not in saying they were Brazilians or Mexicans, but they were sons of America. Mr. Moore said that Pan-Americanism presupposes the existence of a good understanding, in the preservation of which the exercise of tact and sound judgment is always helpful, but above all it presupposes the existence of a spirit of real friendliness which seeks to preserve, to stimulate and to strengthen good will by mutual kindness and reciprocal adjustments.

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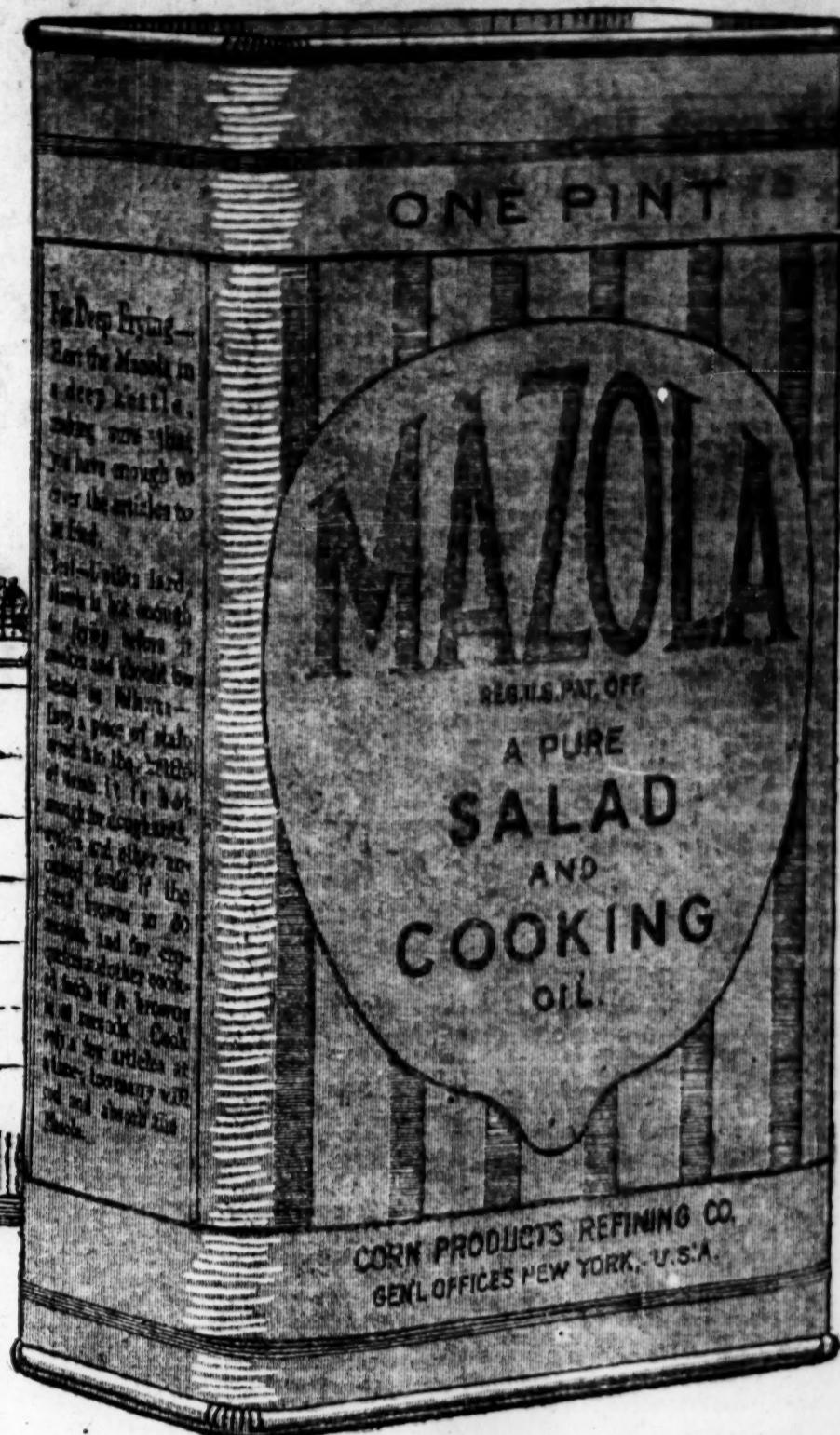
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Economy and better cooking with

# MAZOLA

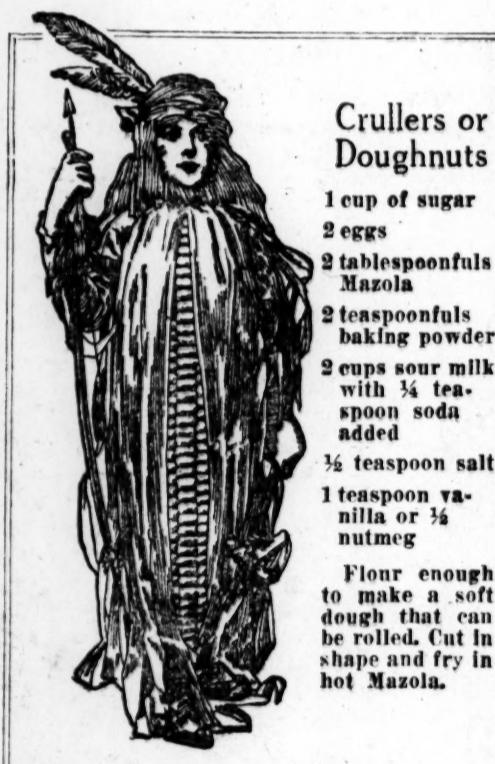
AMERICA has recently discovered a wonderfully pure, wholesome oil for all cooking and salad uses—Mazola, the sweet, nourishing oil from Indian Corn—that imparts a delicate flavor, and satisfies the particular housewife.

Mazola makes fried and sautéed dishes more delicious. Heats to a high degree and quickly forms a crust or coating which prevents greasy, soggy food. That is why foods cooked in Mazola are crisp and appetizing.

It is wonderful for shortening. Many housewives prefer it to butter. Being an oil, no melting required—ready to use—saves time. Cooking results are uniform and satisfactory because the quantity used can be quickly and exactly measured.

*There is a valuable Cook Book for all Mazola users: It shows you how to fry, sauté, make dressings and sauces more delicious, make light pastry. Should be in every home. Send for it or ask your grocer. FREE.*

New England Representatives: AHERN & CAHOON, 131 State Street, Boston



There is no better or more delicate salad oil anywhere. Mazola isn't a substitute for olive oil. It has a delicious flavor all its own. Costs less than half as much as olive oil.

Be economical—use Mazola. Save fat, save money, and give the family better food and better tasting food than ever.

The great economy of Mazola cannot be measured by the first cost. It can be used over and over again to the last drop. Never absorbs odors or flavors even of fish or onions.

For sale in pints, quarts and gallons. The large sizes are especially economical. Get a can from your grocer *today*.

# MAZOLA

The Delicious Salad and Cooking Oil

Produced by the CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.  
P. O. BOX 161, NEW YORK

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## GUILFORD WINS BY WIDE MARGIN

Massachusetts State Amateur Golf Champion Qualifies for Belmont Spring Second Round Match by Defeating Herman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAVERLEY, Mass.—First-round matches were contested in the annual open amateur golf tournament of the Belmont Spring Country Club this morning and the first player to qualify for the second round of this afternoon was J. P. Guilford of the Woodland Golf Club, Massachusetts state amateur champion. He had no difficulty in defeating Ernest Herman of the Oakley Country Club by 7 and 6.

Guilford played better golf than he showed in the qualifying round Thursday. He was out in 39, which was the same as he showed on the first nine holes yesterday. Coming home, however, he gave every appearance of bettering his previous card; but as he won the match at the thirteenth hole he did not continue. His putting today was much nearer his normal standard and what slips he made were in his driving and approach shots.

A. M. Hoxie of Wampatuck and D. B. Waters of Woodland had a battle royal and the former won by 1 up, this being one of the few matches that were really anything like close contests. The summary:

FIRST DIVISION—First Round  
P. C. Hill, Hatherly, defeated W. H. Thayer, Crow Point, by default.  
J. P. Guilford, Woodland, defeated Ernest Herman, Oakley, 7 and 6.

E. G. Manning, Wollaston, defeated F. G. Thayer, Wollaston, 4 and 3.

A. M. Hoxie, Wampatuck, defeated D. B. Waters, Woodland, 1 up.

H. G. Welborn, Woodland, 8 and 6.

William Hickox, Albemarle, defeated F. B. Elliott, Albemarle, 5 and 4.

J. A. Blanchard, Detroit, defeated V. S. Lawrence, Woodland, 4 and 3.

L. B. Paton, Homestead, defeated Edward Lowrey, Woodland, 4 and 3.

In Thursday's qualifying round play the expected happened: when Guilford led the field with an 81, which gave him the medal. He gave a fine exhibit of driving and was two strokes better than five players who finished in a tie for second place.

Two players tied for the low net—E. G. Manning of Wollaston and W. D. Eaton of Winchester—each winning 73. Five golfers tied at 83 as runners-up to Guilford. They were V. S. Lawrence, F. G. Thayer, I. W. Small, W. F. Smith and J. A. Blanchard.

A feature of the day's play was the showing of Edward Lowrey, who carried clubs for Francis Ouimet, in the play-off of the United States open championship at the Country Club in 1913. This is his first open tournament and he displayed some good golf, taking 41 to the turn and continuing in fine style to the sixteenth hole. At the seventeenth hole he hooked a tee-shot and scored a 6, likewise at the next hole, registering an 84 for the course.

While a large number of golfers complained of faulty putting the chances are that a majority of the players competing found the third hole anything but pleasant. Few of the players scored a 4 at this hole, which measures 339 yards, on account of having to drive the road. Enough of those who returned cards dropped out of match play to leave just enough for three sixteens. The summary:

Gr. Hep. Net  
E. G. Manning, Wollaston..... 89 16 73  
W. D. Eaton, Winchester..... 91 18 73  
F. D. Peacock, Commonwealth..... 90 16 74  
H. Merrill, Winchester..... 94 18 78  
V. S. Lawrence, Woodland..... 83 6 77  
F. G. Thayer, Wollaston..... 83 6 77  
P. C. Hill, Hatherly..... 89 12 77  
W. H. Small, Belmont..... 83 5 78  
A. M. Hoxie, Wampatuck..... 83 5 78  
J. A. Blanchard, Detroit..... 83 7 78  
D. B. Waters, Woodland..... 84 5 79  
H. G. Welborn, Woodland..... 84 5 79  
F. B. Elliott, Albemarle..... 87 8 79  
W. H. Thayer, Crow Point..... 90 11 79  
E. H. Herman, Oakley..... 89 10 79  
M. L. Peacock, Brae Burn..... 95 10 79  
F. P. Guilford, Woodland..... 81 0 81  
F. C. Adams, Belmont..... 93 12 81  
B. B. Nickerson, Bellevue..... 97 16 81  
S. P. Parker, Belmont..... 99 18 81  
C. A. Williams, Commonwealth..... 99 18 81  
J. F. Ingraham, 3d, Homestead..... 100 18 82  
S. R. Smith, Lexington..... 93 10 82  
H. N. Morton, Esper..... 95 12 83  
W. B. Ward, Albemarle..... 101 18 83  
A. J. Travers, Albemarle..... 84 9 83  
E. Lowrey (unattached)..... 84 9 83  
W. Hickox, Albemarle..... 90 6 84  
H. T. Bond, Winchester..... 92 8 84  
W. G. Clark, Wollaston..... 94 10 84  
C. A. Wheeler, Winchester..... 98 14 84  
J. B. Brennan, Wollaston..... 96 11 85  
M. De Forest, Candee and Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer defeated Miss P. Davies and Miss Adelade Hooker, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss E. F. Hartman, Beloit, and Miss S. Parker, Beloit, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss S. Waring and Miss Adele Cragin defeated Mrs. Rossman and Mrs. Duble, 6—0, 9—7.

Third Round  
Mrs. R. A. Peacock defeated Miss Caroma..... 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Clare Cassel, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Helen Hooker defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver by default.

Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. T. Sohst, 6—3, 6—0.

Miss Elizabeth Holden defeated Miss P. Davies, 5—3, 6—5, 7—5.

Miss Marion Zinderstein, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Helene Pollak defeated Mrs. Johan Rogge, 6—2, 1—6, 6—2.

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Fourth Round  
Mrs. R. A. Peacock defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Clare Cassel, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Helen Hooker defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver by default.

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## NOTES ON LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON. England—In February, 1918, an agreement was concluded between certain employers' and operatives' associations connected with the building trade in Scotland for the adjustment of wages during the war.

The agreement provides for the suspension of the previously existing agreements and practices under which applications for general advances in wages have been dealt with, and for the substitution therefor of a special procedure whereby the Committee on Production may be called upon to consider at intervals of four months—namely, in February, June and October—what general alteration in wages, if any, is warranted by the abnormal conditions then existing and due to the war. The first hearing under the agreement took place before the committee in April at Glasgow, when an application for an advance of 6d. an hour was considered. By their award the committee have decided that workmen who, since the outbreak of war, have received general advances amounting to 3½d. an hour or upwards, but less than 6d. an hour, shall receive such further increases as shall make the advances up to 6d. an hour above pre-war rates. In cases in which the general advances have amounted to less than 3½d. an hour, the workmen concerned are to receive a further increase of 1½d. an hour. The award takes effect as on the first full pay in April, 1918.

The Committee on Production have issued their awards on the claim for an advance of wages to dock laborers, so far as regards the ports included in the reference to the committee other than London. The claim was put forward by the National Transport Workers' Federation on a national basis and included a claim for the payment to the men concerned of bonus equivalent to the bonus of 12½ per cent granted to munition workers. The award of the committee in settlement of the claim submitted to them is:

Where the war advances already given to the men concerned are 5d. per hour, and upwards, there shall be paid such further increases as shall bring the total war advance up to 7d. per hour. Where the war advances already given amount to less than 5d. per hour there shall be paid a further war advance of 2d. per hour. Daily workers and weekly workers shall receive advances proportionate to those granted under this award to men paid at hourly rates. Extra payments, if any, made for overtime or for night work, or for Sunday work shall continue to be calculated according to the existing practice at each port, but on the basis of the increased hourly or daily rates fixed by this award instead of the existing hourly or daily rates. The advances awarded cover and are to be deemed to be in full satisfaction of any claims with respect to the bonus of 12½ per cent. The new rates are payable as from the commencement of the day shift on Monday, May 6.

The committee have approved proposals of the parties that the committee shall every four months, after hearing the parties, consider what general alteration in wages, if any, is warranted by the abnormal conditions then existing and due to the war.

The Committee on Production have issued their award on the claim for an advance of wages to dock laborers in London. The terms of the award are similar to those of the general award issued by the committee for ports other than London. It will be remembered that in the case of London the Port of London Authority referred to arbitration. The Committee on Production, therefore, state that in the absence of representatives of the London employers at the hearing they are not in possession of detailed information which would enable them to make provision for any special circumstances which may exist, and add that if, in the application of the award, there are points of difficulty upon which the parties are unable to agree the committee will be prepared to hear the parties thereon and give a decision.

The National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, is in communication with the Dewsbury Chamber of Trade upon the question of the formation of an industrial council for the retail trades in the Dewsbury district. The Chamber of Trade has passed the following resolution: "That a subcommittee be appointed to consider and report on the formation of industrial councils for the whole or respective retail trades of Dewsbury," and has inquired what the union is doing with regard to this matter in other parts of the country.

The name of Mr. Thomas Johnson, Belfast, a past president of the Irish Trade Union Congress, and a member of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, is being put forward in connection with the Parliamentary vacancy in East Cavan, as Labor representative.

The secretary of the Shipley branch of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, has reported proposals for half-day closing on Saturday for the grocery and confectionery trades in the Shipley district. It was agreed that as far as the grocery trade is concerned in Shipley, the Saturday closing should commence from May 4, and it is hoped that the confectionery trade will soon come into line with the grocery trade. This is a very unusual proposal, for provincial towns, as far as these particular trades are concerned, but there is no reason why Saturday half-day closing should not become more general in the provinces as it is becoming in London. While the break in the middle of the week, which Wednesday or Thursday closing gives, is very desirable, Saturday clos-

ing is even more so, as the longer week-end enables assistants to get away for longer rest and change. The Shipley employers state that they wish to make the trade more attractive to apprentices and assistants, and undoubtedly one of the best ways to do this is to make the hours more attractive.

At a conference of the National Federation of General Workers, held in London under the presidency of Mr. J. N. Bell, a proposal to establish a statistical department for the purpose of collecting and distributing information relating to industries covered by the federation was approved in essence, but it was considered advisable to refer the scheme back to the unions for further consideration. The opinion of the conference was also expressed in favor of the basic idea of the Whitley Report, with the proviso that it should not be applied in any way to damage trade union organization.

Representatives of the cotton trade unions recently held an important meeting in Manchester when it was decided, after a long discussion, to ask for an advance of 30 per cent on the present wages. No increase has been given to the cotton operatives since last autumn when an advance was granted them on the understanding that no further revision of wages would take place for six months. Over 350,000 cotton operatives are concerned in the demand just made. It is expected that the whole question will eventually be discussed at a round-table conference with the chairman of the Cotton Control Board, Sir A. H. Dixon, in the

Report, with the proviso that it should not be applied in any way to damage trade union organization.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, organizing secretary of the National Federation of Women Workers, was recently entertained at luncheon by the Standing Joint Committee of Women's Industrial Organizations to celebrate her election as the first woman member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress. Miss Bondfield, with Mr. Fred Hall, M. P., Yorkshire Miners, was chosen to represent the Trades Congress at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at St. Paul, Minn.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers have officially notified the Trades Union Congress of their intention to rejoin the congress and to be represented at the meeting to be held in Derby in September.

Miss Mary Macarthur, secretary of the National Federation of Women Workers, has been nominated Parliamentary Labor candidate for Stourbridge by the local Labor Party. Miss Macarthur is the first woman in Great Britain to be adopted by any political party.

## DENOMINATIONAL GRANTS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian Bureau

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Recognizing the danger to New Zealand's undenominational school system involved in the payment of government grants for scholarships in connection with denominational schools in the Dominion, the Auckland branch of the New Zealand Educational Institute has adopted the following resolution, which will be forwarded to the Minister for Education, Mr. J. A. Hanan:

"That in view of the fact that the government grants in the shape of scholarship allowances are now being paid to denominational schools under the control of two or three religious denominations, this branch of the New Zealand Educational Institute desires to point out to the government the grave danger to the national system of education these grants involve; this danger has recently been rapidly on the increase, and as a logical consequence, the granting of free places in denominational schools seems dangerously imminent; this would tend to the breakdown not only of the national secondary system, but also the primary; the institute therefore urges the government to take immediate action in the direction of making it illegal for any government grants to be paid directly or indirectly to denominational schools."

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## NEW INDUSTRIAL PLAN FOR BELGIUM

### Purchasing Body to Be Formed to Insure Supply of Tools and Stock for Transition Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON. England—A number of Belgian manufacturers and traders whose businesses are in Paris, London and The Hague propose to form a purchasing body, intending to insure a supply of tools and stock for Belgian industries and trades during the transition period with the assistance of the government. This body, which will be formed immediately in the shape of a Belgian cooperative society, will be called the Comptoir National, for the resumption of economic activity in Belgium.

Informations Belges writes that the need for the creation of such a body is undeniable and is shown by two circumstances. The first is peculiar to Belgium and, so far as France goes, to the invaded provinces. It consists in the fact that the industrial and commercial establishments of the regions now occupied by the enemy have been subjected to requisitions of goods and removals of materials which, in many cases have completely ruined the works. A thorough program of reconstruction is imperative, and this the manufacturers concerned are unable to carry out by their own means, since they are cut off from all intercourse with the outside world.

The second circumstance, due to the general conditions of the present war, consists in centralizing, in the hands of the governments themselves or of official institutions created by them, the distribution of raw materials, products of all sorts, and means of transport. A purchasing body, intended to meet the actual wants of Belgium, ought then, on the one hand, to be conceived as a sort of collective representative of Belgian industry and commerce, and, on the other hand, as a creation of a national character essential for allied countries and for neutrals.

The problem to be realized in the constitution of this body consists in combining all the advantages of private initiative and of an appeal to experts with the necessity of a superior and careful supervision by the State. Such control must not be merely financial. It ought also to guarantee to all the industries and trades, whether represented in foreign countries or not, a fair share in the credit resources of Belgium and a treatment corresponding to the importance and character of general utility of every branch of mercantile activity.

The plan of the Comptoir National combined with the creation of the Department of Economics, appears to meet the requirements of this varied program. Its promoters comprise well-known men of business, domiciled during the war in France, England or Holland. Their proposal has been evidently welcomed in the country occupied by the enemy. There are some 1300 supporters of the scheme, who have subscribed about 5300 shares of 100 francs. The maximum capital, 500,000 francs, has been oversubscribed. The rules of the projected cooperative society are based on the wish to open it freely to all Belgian manufacturers and business men, and thus to exclude any party feeling. No one will be able to own more than 10 shares, or to vote as proxy, at meetings, for more than 40 shares. The annual dividend will not exceed 5 per cent. The surplus profits not distributed will, if the society is wound up, be divided among the clients of the society in proportion to the business done by them.

The prospectus begins with the assurance that the Comptoir National does not intend to replace the ordi-

nary channels of commerce. It only wishes to help the momentary dislocation of business. It demands no privileges, and will possess no monopolies. The State reserves to itself the right to lend the same support to every other society or person who has the same object in view and will offer the same guarantees. It will rest with the Comptoir National itself, by the organizations it will form, the associations it will unite, and the services it will render, whether it remains the only great agent for the State. The society will call in experts to advise on and to carry out its schemes. The lists of purchases will be drawn up by professional commissioners, who have already begun their task and have collected a mass of information.

The market speculations will be managed by business men, each working at his special department. The realization of the orders will be superintended finally by the representatives of the buyers themselves. Above this professional activity the ultimate direction and superior control of the State will be decisive. The Minister of Economics will play a prominent part in the working of the purchasing body. He will examine the programs worked out by the comptoir and will amend and complete them. He will sanction the final purchases, and fix the conditions on which loans are concluded and credits granted. He will ratify the regulations and nominations and will see that the comptoir is guided in all circumstances by those considerations for the national interest which justify the patronage and the financial support of the State.

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## STRONG RESPONSE OF NEW ZEALAND

### Drafts for Reinforcements Are Assembled Ahead of Time —Full Man-Power on Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Every ounce of effort and any sacrifice was New Zealand's pledge given in response to the Imperial Government's call on the Dominion.

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## MARKET STRONGER ON GOOD WAR NEWS

**Substantial Gains Are Recorded,  
the Specialties Showing Most  
Pronounced Strength—United  
Fruit Is a Boston Feature**

Trading in Reading and United States Steel largely dominated the New York stock market during the early sales today. Higher prices for these issues imparted strength to an otherwise dull market. American Can and Westinghouse also recorded good early gains. Trading, however, was narrow.

Show Machinery, Swift and American Telephone advanced moderately on the Boston Exchange.

Royal Dutch, American Hide & Leather, and a few other specialties had good advances before the end of the first half hour.

Favorable news from the European battlefields had the effect of further strengthening the market. By midday net gains were general. One of the strongest features was Royal Dutch which opened up 1% at 94% and advanced 5 points further. The international agricultural issues also were notably strong and active. The common moved up more than a point to 17%, and the preferred, after opening up 1% at 60, rose 1% further. Baldwin won opened up 1% at 89% and crossed 91.

United Fruit was the strongest feature of the Boston market. It opened unchanged at 125 and advanced 2 points. American Telephone sold off a point after opening up 1% at 99.

The zinc stocks and New York Air Brake were strong features in the early afternoon. The steel issues advanced further. Sloss-Sheffield, United States Steel and Republic Steel recording good gains.

## BRITAIN BUYS ALL AUSTRALIAN WOOL

LONDON, England (Thursday)—"It is announced that the Imperial Government has purchased the whole of the Australian wool clip for the period of the war and for one year afterward," says a dispatch to the Ex-change Telegraph from Melbourne.

"The first two clips involve the sum of £100,000,000. It is the largest wool transaction in the history of the world and insures the commercial and financial stability of Australia."

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The highest prices ever paid for steers on the open market was reached Thursday morning at Chicago when two lots of the animals averaging 1427 pounds each were sold for \$18 a hundred.

The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company (White Star Line) earned \$7,670,000 after taxes for 1917, which is \$43,790 less than in 1916. Dividends equivalent to 20 per cent on the capital were paid during the year.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company earned in 1917 a net profit of \$2,478,995, about \$50,000 less than in 1916. The decrease is more than offset by a reduction in debenture interest, so that the sum available for dividends is practically the same as in 1916. Dividends of 7 per cent were paid in 1917.

## ARMOUR & CO. EXPANDING

CHICAGO, Ill.—Armour & Co.'s last fiscal year's gross business of \$755,000,000 did not as shown in the annual report include business done in South America, and no statement of the earnings of those investments was made. It is probable the gross business is well above \$800,000,000. The annual report showed net working capital better than \$108,000,000. Since then the company has borrowed an additional \$30,000,000 to meet the expanding demand for packing house products.

## BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, France.—The following are the principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs):

June 13	June 6
Gold	5,410,000,000
Silver	532,500,000
Circulation	28,232,000,000
Deposits	3,876,200,000
Loans & discounts	3,813,700,000
Treasury dep.	53,200,000
Total	56,400,000

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

## BOSTON AND VICINITY

Unsettled, probably local showers tonight; Saturday fair, moderate west wind.

For Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday.

For Southern New England: Probably showers tonight; Saturday, partly cloudy.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a.m. 59° 10 a.m. 65°

12 noon 71°

## IN OTHER CITIES

8 a.m.

Albany 68 New Orleans 78

Buffalo 68 New York 68

Chicago 68 Philadelphia 68

Cincinnati 68 Portland, Me. 68

Denver 74 Portland, Ore. 68

Jacksonville 78 San Francisco 68

Kansas City 78 St. Louis 70

Nantucket 60 Washington 64

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 15 1/2 Moon sets 11:57 p.m.

Sun rises 5:06 High water.

Sun sets 8:39 1:37 a.m. 4:32 p.m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS 1:33 P.M.

CLIMATE WEATHER LEAD . . . . .

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Last	Open	High	Low	sale
Alaska Gold	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Allis-Chal.	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Allis-Chalpf.	85	85	85	85	85
Am Can.	46	46 1/2	46	46	46
Am Car Fy.	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am Cot Oil.	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am H & L	16	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am H & L pf.	75	75	75	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am Icse	30	30	30	30	30
*Am Int Corp.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Lin'sd pf.	79	79 1/2	79	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am Loco.	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Smelt'g	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am Sugar	111 1/2	112	111	112	112
Am Tel & Tel.	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
*Am Woolen	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Writ pf.	23	23	23	23	23
Am Zinc	16 1/2	18	16 1/2	18	18
Am Zinc pf.	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Anaconda	45	46	44	44	44
Ans Dry Goods	12	12	12	12	12
Athclif	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
AtGulfct.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108	108	108
Bald Loco.	89 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Balt & Ohio	55 1/2	55	55	55	55
Barrett Co.	89	89	89	89	89
*Beth Steel	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Beth Steel B.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
BFGoodr'pnt.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Boat Fish	13	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2
Brook R T	44 1/2	44 1/2	43	43	43
Brun's Term.	15 1/2	15	15	15	15
Burns Bros.	123	123	123	123	123
C&G West	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Butterick	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Butte Corp.	93 1/2	94	10	10	10
Butte & Sup.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Cal Mining	8 1/2	8 1/2	9	9	9
Cal Petrol.	20 1/2	21	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Can Pacific	148 1/2	149 1/2	148	148 1/2	148 1/2
Ct Leather	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Cert'd Prod.	35	35	35	35	35
Cerde Pas.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Ch Motor	86	87 1/2	86	86 1/2	86 1/2
Chen & Ohio	57	57	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
CM & St Paul	43	43	43	43	43
CM & St Paul	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Chi Rlsp Fw	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Chi Rlsp Fw	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Chi & G West	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
C&G West	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chile Cop.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
*Chino Cop.	78	78	57	57	57
Col Fuel	49	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Col South	22	22	22	22	22
Conn Prod.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Cruc Steel	43 1/2	45	45	45	45
*Cruc Steel pf.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Cuban C Sug.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Col Fuel	49	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Col South	22	22	22	22	22
Conn Prod.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Cruc Steel	43 1/2	45	45	45	45
*Cruc Steel pf.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Cuban C Sug.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Col Fuel	49	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Col South	22	22	22	22	22
Conn Prod.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Cruc Steel	43 1/2	45	45	45	45
*Cruc Steel pf.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Cuban C Sug.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Col Fuel	49	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Col South	22	22	22	22	22
Conn Prod.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Cruc Steel	43 1/2	45	45	45	45
*Cruc Steel pf.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90	

# NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## BETTER OUTLOOK FOR WOOL TRADE

**British Labor Problem Still Gives Some Concern, but Recruiting Authorities Are Using Their Powers With Discretion**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England, May 30.—Full time running was resumed in the woolen and worsted industries after the close of the Whitsuntide holidays last week. There are, however, a few firms who have decided not to take advantage of the withdrawal of the restrictive order, as experience has shown that it is possible to produce as much in 50 hours per week as in 65½ hours. No objection is offered by the workpeople, who are paid by the piece, and naturally prefer the shorter week, as no difference is made to their earnings. The maintenance of production now is primarily a question of the maintenance of supplies of raw material and labor.

No allocation has been made yet of the 4,000,000 pounds of government tops released three weeks ago for distribution in the civilian trade. Spinners are grumbling at the delay, the reason of which is understood to be that it is desired to earmark a portion of it for the making of yarns allocated to French users, and some difficulty has been found in making the necessary arrangements. With this 4,000,000 pounds and a further quantity of government tops, which it is assumed will be available for release at the end of May, spinners ought to be able to carry on comfortably. The man-power problem is still a source of anxiety, but so far the recruiting authorities have used their powers with discretion, and it is possible that the industry will come off better than was feared.

In its call for men the army does not discriminate between persons, but takes employers as well as employees, provided they are of military age and of the requisite physical standard of fitness. In the case of businesses controlled by a single principal, either as proprietor or manager, the removal of the directing head might be the cause of considerable hardship to a number of workers and a direct economic loss to the community at large. In order to deal with these "one-man businesses," as they are called, special trade committees have been set up, whose duty it will be, if they cannot recommend exemption from military service, to make such arrangements as are possible for the continuance of the business during the proprietor's absence.

Considerable interest is taken here in a scheme just established in France by decree of the President of the republic for the control of the wool trade in that country. The scheme is evidently based on the British model, and as the problem in France is simpler than it is here, on account of the smaller amount of machinery involved, there is no reason why it should not work satisfactorily. An Inter-Departmental Committee on Wool is to be created under the Ministry of Commerce "to promote measures designed to assure, under the best possible conditions the working in the national interest of the different branches of the French textile trade using wool, and to secure that the needs of the army shall have priority over all others." The particular functions of this committee are:

1. To centralize all the national needs.

2. To secure that military requirements have priority over all others.

3. To determine and limit, if necessary, the nature of the goods manufactured, and the methods and materials available for producing them.

4. To fix, after consultation with industrial groups constituted under the authority of the Ministry of Commerce, maximum conversion costs for the different processes of manufacture—combing, spinning, weaving, dyeing, and finishing—and to fix upon an equitable basis maximum prices for the products obtained, whether for the purpose of manufacture or consumption.

5. To determine the kinds of manufactured materials which it is necessary to import for the normal course of industry, and for the fulfilment of needs beyond those of the army.

6. To secure that the materials required by the army shall always have priority.

7. To consider what classes of industrial groups it will be necessary to create amongst merchants and manufacturers to carry out buying, to regularize industrial production, and to facilitate relations between producers and consumers under the control of the Ministry of Commerce.

8. To make all propositions to regulate evenly the sale of woollen materials, and, if necessary, to curtail their consumption.

9. To give opinion on the subject of the exportation of wool and woolen goods.

10. To examine all other questions concerning wool which it is considered useful to submit to the different ministers concerned.

If it is the intention to extend the control of conversion costs to goods for civilian as well as military consumption, the scheme goes further than the British scheme, which, except for the comparatively small amount of standard cloth for men's wear, leaves prices in the civilian trade to be determined in the ordinary way by the working of the law of supply and demand—greatly to the detriment, it may add, of the consumer.

**BAR SILVER PRICES**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 99½c, unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 45½d, unchanged.

## REAL ESTATE

The Boston real estate market is quiet as the week draws to a close. A good-sized Roxbury sale today comprises two three-story brick apartment houses and 525 square feet of land at 3 and 5 Woodbine Street. Celia H. Johnson sells to Charles Balkan. The total tax assessment is \$15,500, of which \$2500 is on the lot.

## SOUTH END PARCEL SOLD

A four-story brick house at 134 Castle Street, South End, has been sold by Barnett Talvok and another, trustees, to Jacob Fisher. There are 1054 square feet of land taxed on \$4000, and the total valuation for taxing purposes is \$9500.

## CHANGE IN DORCHESTER

In Dorchester, the Wilday Savings Bank of Boston has sold to Lottie Truderman the frame house and 7554 square feet of land at 51 Bicknell Street, near Bradshaw Street, all assessed on \$7700, with \$2900 to the land.

## BACK BAY LEASE

Charles A. Dodge et al. have leased for a long term of years to the Oakland Motor Company of New England, the entire building at 64 Cummings Street, in the Back Bay. The building has just been completed, contains two floors and basement, covers a lot of 5500 square feet, and will be immediately occupied by the lessee. This lease was negotiated through the office of Whitcomb & Company, 10 State Street, Boston.

## BUILDING IS LIGHT

Building operations in New England continue on a small scale, according to the following comparative statistics as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED JUNE 12  
1917.....\$4,867,000 1912.....\$8,503,000  
1917.....\$7,034,000 1912.....\$7,844,000  
1916.....\$3,249,000 1910.....\$5,917,000  
1915.....\$7,814,000 1909.....\$6,034,000  
1914.....\$7,513,000 1908.....\$8,746,000  
1913.....\$7,472,000 1907.....\$1,521,000

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 14

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Akron, O.—L. Osborne: Essex.

Buffalo—E. F. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co.; Room 206, 2 Essex Street.

Cattlettsburg, Ky.—G. F. Gunnell of Clay Gunnel Co.

Charleston, S. C.—K. Marshall of Brown Evans & Co.; Brunswick.

Chicago—J. P. McMannis of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.; Touraine.

Chicago—H. C. Dovenmuhl of C. Dovenmuhl & Co.; Copley Plaza.

Cuba—J. Vasquez of Rullobo & Co.; Room 420, 207 Essex Street.

Detroit—A. E. Burns of A. E. Burns & Co.; Essex.

Havana, Cuba—E. Fernandez; Lenox.

Havana, Cuba—F. Pons of Pons Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Havana, F. Turro; Thorn.

Johnston, N. C.—W. E. Snelling, of M. Nichols & Bro., U. S. B.

Knoxville, Tenn.—L. E. and J. D. Dooley, of Henegar Dooley Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Los Angeles, Calif.—M. P. Burns; Tour.

Louisville—M. J. Thaelheimer of Strong & Thaelheimer; Lenox.

Little Rock, Ark.—G. A. Norton of Norton, Berger Shear Co.; Avery.

Lynn—V. G. and H. C. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Beasley and J. T. Gillian; Beasley Shoe Co.; Tour.

Memphis—E. Carruthers of Carruthers Shoe Co.; Avery.

Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.

Milwaukee, Wis.—E. S. Burroughs of Brady Metcalf Co.; Essex.

Milwaukee, Wis.—J. Hafemeister of Beals Terry Shoe Co.; Bellevue.

Montgomery, Ala.—Charles I. Levy of Levy, Wolff & Pitts Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Montgomery, Ala.—W. E. Pitts of W. E. Pitts Co.; Tour.

Nashville, Tenn.—W. E. Richardson, Murray & Dabrell Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Nashville, Tenn.—L. Goldfine; U. S. New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.

New York City—Edward P. Weaver of Proctor & Gamble; 181 Essex Street.

New York—H. C. Young of Standard Mail Order House; Essex.

New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.

New York City—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln Street.

New York—W. J. Kennedy of Charles Willis Home Stores; Essex.

Omaha, Neb.—W. J. Culy of F. P. Kirkendahl & Co.; Touraine.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—D. McGrew of McGrew, Graham, Baungarver & Co.; U. S.

Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Copley Plaza.

Pittsburgh—P. Joseph Glaser of Kaufman & Co.; Essex.

Ponce, P. R.—Juan Colon; U. S.

Richmond, Va.—L. B. & Ira Stern of Stern & Co.; Avery.

Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.

Raleigh, N. C.—B. Griggs of Griggs Footwear Co.; Essex.

San Francisco—D. L. Aronson of Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co.; Lenox.

San Juan, P. R.—J. B. Alvarez; U. S.

Salt Lake City—George Warine of Zions Cooperative Mercantile Co.; Parker.

St. Louis—E. Lippman of James Clark, Lee Co.; Essex.

Washington, N. C.—W. A. French and L. H. Burnett of G. R. French & Sons; Avery.

## LEATHER BUYERS

London, Eng.—Percy Davis, Agt. British Purchasing Commission; Tour.

Montreal, Can.—N. Tetrault of Tetrault Shoe Mfg. Co.; Essex.

New York—Samuel Gerst; U. S.

Quarryville, Pa.—Kerry Carrigan of Quarryville Shoe Co.; Essex.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The confusion in the market for Italian exchange caused by the sudden restriction imposed continued this morning and there were at the outset no reliable quotations of lire. Alleged transactions of \$8.80-\$8.90 were reported but in the larger banking circles the high of this immediate movement was placed at \$8.85. Very little attention was paid to the other departments of the market but the tone generally was steady.

## BIG IMPROVEMENT IN TEXAS CROPS

**General Conditions Well Up to Normal, According to Reports Received by the Federal Food Administration**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Tex.—Texas will produce large crops for 1918 despite the unusual drought that has affected from one-half to one-third of the State. According to reports made for the Federal Food Administration through the Texas Industrial Congress on June 1, a decided crop improvement is evident since April 1.

The wheat acreage was greatly reduced in the wheat section, and heavy losses resulted from the drought and cold. The yield is rated at 55 per cent of normal, and the crop will net \$8,000,000 or 9,000,000 bushels, with the lower figure the more probable.

Despite a 2½ per cent reduction in the cotton acreage, reports indicate a crop this year of 3,250,000 to 3,750,000 bales. If the improvement reported continues the yield may even pass the 4,000,000-bale mark. The Food Administration is gratified that Texas farmers, responding to the patriotic call for the production of food and feed-stuffs, should have actually reduced the cotton acreage in the face of the highest price known in recent years for cotton.

Corn acreage is normal; its condition is good and improving daily. The crop is now in the making. If present conditions continue the Texas corn crop will be between 126,000,000 and 135,000,000 bushels, with the larger estimate the more reasonable at this time.

More grain sorghums, milo, kaffir, teff and Sudan grass have been planted than ever before, and the condition of all averages 156 per cent of normal. Ninety per cent of the 600,000 or more home gardens have met the food requirements of their owners. The Texas Irish potato crop was 97 per cent of normal. Most of the crop was consumed by the growers, but a million and a half bushels reached the market in 51 counties.

One-third of the counties have had sufficient rainfall, needing none on June 1. Another third needed moderate and the remainder heavy rains. Weather reports show a heavy precipitation in the dry territory since the reports were compiled. One-half of the State reported the range in good condition; on April 1 only one-sixth of the State had good range. At present range is bad in but one-fourth of the State, and rainfall has been reported in those counties within the present week.

Hogs and cattle continue to decrease in numbers. In the past year Texas has lost 27 per cent of its hogs and 12 per cent of its cattle. Northeast Texas alone has increased its number of hogs, having 14 per cent of the number owned a year ago. It has also suffered least in the loss of cattle, retaining 98 per cent of its stock of last year.

A shortage of farm labor, amounting to one-third of the normal, was reported in 200 counties. Correspondents in 100 of these report that tractors and other farm implements have partly offset the losses, averaging a replacement of 18 per cent, leaving a net loss of 20 per cent in labor in those counties. One million dollars is estimated as the amount invested in tractors and other implements.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—There were 44,000 pounds of fresh live lobsters landed at the Fish Pier this morning for the H. F. Hammond Company, the largest single consignment landed this season. Fresh groundfish arrivals at the South Boston Fish Pier this morning were: The schooner Muriel with 23,200 pounds; Elizabeth S. Nunan 28,600 and the same vessel landed 13,500 pounds of hake and 6000 cusk. The schooners that arrived late Thursday with groundfish were: The schooner Del Cabral with 17,500 pounds; Rebecca 24,050 and the Laura Enos with 65,000 soles, 500 dabs and 100 redfish. The wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: steaks cod, \$11@11.66, market cod \$6, haddock \$9, steaks pollack \$7 and mackerel \$10.

Cape shore arrivals at the Fish Pier with mackerel this morning were: The schooner Corinthian with 75,000 pounds of fresh and 350 barrels of salt, schooners Saladine 95,000 pounds of fresh and 375 barrels of salt and the steamer Betina with 95,000 pounds of fresh and 140 barrels of salt for the Gorton Pew Fisheries.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLoucester, Mass.—The schooner Ingomar arrived at the Fish Pier this morning with 190,000 pounds of fresh fish, mostly cod, Elsie G. Silva 150,000 and the Rob Roy with 150,000. The schooner Josie & Phoebe arrived Thursday with 140,000 pounds of fresh fish and the Jeanette with 125,000 pounds. Small boats landed 360 barrels of herring.

The schooner Mary F. Curtis, commanded by Captain Lem Firth, on his Cape Shore mackerel trip stocked \$12,275, the crew receiving \$262 each, from a two week's trip.

**MORE GOLD FROM CANADA**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—During the past two days an additional \$10,000,000 in gold has been received by the New York Federal Reserve Bank from Canada. This gold is a part of the metal held in the Bank of England, and will be stored in the assay office.

## NEW YORK CURB STOCKS

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Smart Frocks for Coatless Days

Many and attractive are the new street dresses, and the woman who prefers them to suits has numerous models from which to make selections.

Serge seems to have stepped aside in favor of jersey, for the time being; but one rarely sees a dress made entirely of jersey, since it lends itself so well to combination with satin. Exceedingly smart and practical is the satin and jersey frock, and, when it is embroidered or braided, it is elaborate enough to wear even on "dressed-up" occasions.

An interesting dress of this sort was of gray jersey and black satin, combined in rather an unusual manner. The bodice was of jersey, made absolutely plain, with a high collar and sleeves of black satin. The skirt, rather tight and narrow, was of the satin, and from the shoulders in back to the hem of the skirt hung a loose panel of the jersey. Black satin and dark blue jersey was used in another fashionable model, of which the skirt was of satin, heavily embroidered in black and silver. The underwaist was also of satin, and over it hung a loose jacket which slipped on over the head and was left open at the sides. This jacket came nearly to the knees, and was embroidered in black and silver. The loose overture is much favored in these dresses, and since it is becoming to nearly every one, and solves the problem of wearing a fashionably tight skirt without looking awkward in it, it is deserving of its popularity.

However, one may have a delightfully fashionable dress and still quite ignore the tunic. A satin and jersey frock which proved this was of black satin—verily, black satin seems to have a place in every costume this season!—and sand-colored jersey. The bodice, made with kimono sleeves, was of the jersey; the wide, three-quarter-length sleeves having a wide cuff of the satin, embroidered in metal threads, with a touch of scarlet. There was a sash belt, tying at the left side in front. The plain, gathered skirt of jersey, had an oddly designed overskirt of satin, embroidered, like the sleeves, in metal threads. This overskirt, which was a straight piece of material, leaving an opening about six inches wide in front, came to the hem of the skirt and to within six or eight inches of the belt. It was fastened to the jersey underskirt, just above the hips, and, of course, hung loose all around. This same design can be effectively followed out in linen and a thinner material, as can many of the jersey and satin combinations.

Very comfortable for motoring, or for wear on cool days, would be a dress made of dark blue jersey, on the general lines of a coat, straight and loose, with a wide sash belt. Its most interesting feature was a deep collar of camel's hair cloth, which could be turned up high about the ears. On either side of the skirt, the width of the side panels, were bands of this same material 12 inches wide, coming to the very bottom of the skirt. This dress had a coat fastening, being open down the front to just below the belt.

A satin and jersey frock, made on quite original lines, had a tight, flat bodice, an overskirt of jersey and an underskirt of black satin. The overskirt was unique, coming to the knees

in the back, and slanting downward across the front, so that it came to a point at the hem of the dress on the left side.

Unusual combinations of fabrics have borne witness to the "modiste's skill all this season, but perhaps the most striking of these was seen in a brown jersey dress, heavily braided, which buttoned straight down the left side of the front through a jet band.

But, even with frocks as attractive as these for early summer days, many a woman clings to her first love—a tailored suit. Since we are talking of dresses only, this is no place for suits to creep in, but the delightfully smart waistcoats that are being worn with the suits of today insist on being mentioned. They are most successful when made of pongee, since this material does not crush so quickly as does linen or pique. A woman who is always smartly dressed had her tailor make six of these, all alike, for wear with her spring suit, and many of her friends are following her example.

With days meant only for the sheerest frocks approaching so rapidly, it is a delight to see the interesting things that designers have done with summer materials. One of the most striking of these dainty dresses was of pale green organdie, made with a surprised waist, the neck being filled in with tiny white frills. The skirt was made with an overskirt of the organdie, coming into the belt with three rows of shirring, just long enough to come to the hem of the underskirt. In front, the overskirt came just in front of the hips. The underskirt was of Filipino embroidery, and nothing could have been lovelier with the green organdie. A frock of rose-colored organdie had wide side panels in its straight skirt of Filipino embroidery, and the waist, which was made with a square neck, had a front and back of this embroidery.

The very deep hem is a new arrival this season, and is seen to advantage on the sheerest frocks. A blue handkerchief linen had one of these wide hem, which came to just below the hips, the skirt being made plainly. The bodice was in the popular surprise style, the two cross pieces being made to button through the wide belt with large pearl buttons.

Most appropriate for the girl who is very young and slender are the wide, crisp-looking sashes which adorn many of the new frocks. One of these sashes was more than it seemed at first, since it formed the end of the pointed tunic of the dress on which it appeared. One end of the sash was fastened to the belt, and was separate from the tunic. The tunic was a pointed one, the point being at the right side of the skirt. The tunic was then puffed up and ended its journey as the other end of the wide sash, which was tied in a great bow in the back.

Not only linens of different colors, but linens of different weaves and weights as well, are being combined for wear this summer. The Eton dress, with its wide collar and cuffs, claims linen and all similar fabrics for its own; and the girl whose wardrobe includes an Eton dress of dull blue linen, with vestes and cuffs of white, pale blue or rose color, will have the smartest and most practical of utility dresses.

## Wild-Flower Arrangements for the Table

For those flower lovers who are fortunate enough to have their own gardens, well stocked with many varieties of plants that bloom from early spring until the end of autumn, the question of flower arrangements for the table scarcely requires a thought. It is so simple a matter to cut a handful of any exquisite garden bloom, lily, larkspur or rose, each one so dainty in itself as to require no additional effort to enhance its charm. But it is quite another thing for those who, for one reason or another, have not the enjoyment of a garden, and are dependent on the flowers they find in field and wood for their household adornment and decoration; yet the possibilities in this direction are almost unlimited, and the scope for originality in color and design a broad one.

Among the most common of the field flowers, so common as to be generally spoken of as a weed, is one which it would be hard to surpass in effectiveness as a border for a bouquet or vaseful of wild flowers: this is the wild carrot, or, as it is sometimes more fittingly called, Queen Anne's lace. Dainty and transparent itself, it combines beautifully with flowers of solidity and color, when arranged around them with the effect of an old-fashioned paper-lace frill. One artist made a charming centerpiece for her cottage table with forget-me-nots from the brook, in mass, edged around with a scattering border of "spider-weed," a little rounded, pinkish bloom that grows in such profusion that it is hardly noticed at all, and, for a finishing touch, a solid lace frill of the sea-foam-tinted wild carrot. The effect of this arrangement was so pleasing that its designer sent a similar one to the local flower show, where it received first prize among a dozen wild-flower exhibits. The Queen Anne's lace has a long season, so there is almost no end to the number of flowers with which it may be combined, all the way from the pale gold evening primrose to the purple thistle of autumn days.

In woody places, where the delicate maidenhair fern is to be found, lovely effects may be obtained by using this for a green border around a mass of the wild carrot, or to surround a bunch of sweetbrier roses and forget-me-nots. Some of the most delightful and original of table decorations



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Here and There

LONDON, England—The beauty of ripe fruit is only less than that of flowers, and some kinds of fruit, such as pomegranates, oranges and grapes, have been a favorite theme with both artists and poets. When it comes to the subject of the beauty of orange trees and their fruit, there can be no question of its high degree; but it is not quite easy to decide just how the matter really stands, how much the fruit is prized for its actual beauty and how much on account of all the associations it carries with it. To gather those "golden apples"—ripe oranges—from the trees on which they grow, in some southern land, has been the dream of many a dweller in northern countries, and the first sight of the laden orange trees, with their clusters of yellow fruit, with which they surrounded their plagues and medallions; oranges have always been a favorite subject with designers. Oranges differ considerably in size and shape and color, according to their different species, and a great bowl piled high with fruit of varying shades, ranging from pale primrose color to a deep reddish orange, is a pleasing and cheerful sight in any dining room in winter. A spray from an orange tree, bearing both fruit and flowers, might well give a hint for the possible decoration of a dining room based on that motif. The walls might be of the cream color of the flowers, and the rest of the coloring worked out in the brown of the stem, the orange of the fruit, and the deeper, rather bluish green of the leaves. There might be possibilities here for the use of some of the modern painted furniture which can be so charming, although the sober brown of old oak would fit into the scheme; or, leaving this point aside, there would be a fine opportunity for design and color in the lamp shades, the hangings and the table accessories. Truly, there are great possibilities about the orange, decorative and poetical, as well as in the character of the bearer

of happy memories; and, when all these have had their turn, there remains yet another—for the orange may be eaten, and there is even such a thing as orange marmalade. That Andrea della Robbia and his followers were among those who have most fully grasped the decorative possibilities of oranges and lemons is shown by the charming wreaths, with which they surrounded their plaques and medallions; oranges have always been a favorite subject with designers. Oranges differ considerably in size and shape and color, according to their different species, and a great bowl piled high with fruit of varying shades, ranging from pale primrose color to a deep reddish orange, is a pleasing and cheerful sight in any dining room in winter. A spray from an orange tree, bearing both fruit and flowers, might well give a hint for the possible decoration of a dining room based on that motif. The walls might be of the cream color of the flowers, and the rest of the coloring worked out in the brown of the stem, the orange of the fruit, and the deeper, rather bluish green of the leaves. There might be possibilities here for the use of some of the modern painted furniture which can be so charming, although the sober brown of old oak would fit into the scheme; or, leaving this point aside, there would be a fine opportunity for design and color in the lamp shades, the hangings and the table accessories. Truly, there are great possibilities about the orange, decorative and poetical, as well as in the character of the bearer

## Baking Powder Loaf Breads

Since the Government of the United States has sent far and wide, all over the country, an appeal to housewives to use no more wheat flour until the next wheat crop is harvested, the Food Administration has been busy inventing and testing recipes for foods as much as possible like those to which the average family has been accustomed, but yet those which may be made without wheat. There has been more or less complaint among people who have hitherto considered toast almost, if not quite, a necessity, a necessity, to which the so-called victory breads in which grains other than wheat have been used, would not toast. But, after all, if one has plenty of bread—and there is plenty for every one, for America and for her allies as well—the question of toasting it fails into insignificance. Now, however, the Food Administration is offering, and also urging, the use of these recipes for baking powder breads which, although they require neither wheat nor yeast for the making, can, they say, be cut in slices and also toasted.

The formula given for mixing them all is as follows:

Mix the melted fat, liquid, syrup and egg. Combine the liquid and well-mixed dry ingredients. Bake as a loaf, in a moderately hot oven, for one hour or until thoroughly baked. Nuts, raisins or dates may be added, if desired.

Oat and Corn Flour Bread—Use ground rolled oats and corn flour. The ingredients are:  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of liquid, 4 tablespoons of fat, 4 tablespoons of syrup, 2 eggs, 6 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1-1/3 cups of corn flour, 1 cup of ground rolled oats.

Corn Flour and Buckwheat Bread—The ingredients are: 1 cup of liquid, 4 tablespoons of fat, 4 tablespoons of syrup, 2 eggs, 6 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1-1/3 cups of corn flour, 1 cup of ground rolled oats.

Barley Kernel Mold

Boil 2 cups barley kernels in milk, or milk and water, with pepper and salt, alspice, carrot, onion and green peas. The carrots, peas and onion should first be boiled separately and the barley kernels cooked slowly for about 1 hour, then turn all into a mold and leave to stand overnight.

## War Cake

Two cups brown sugar, 2-1/4 cups hot water, 2 tablespoons lard, drippings or butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound seedless raisins, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 teaspoons cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon clove,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon nutmeg, 1-1/2 teaspoons soda, 2 cups barley flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cornstarch. Boil all ingredients, except the soda, flour and cornstarch, five minutes. Chill. When cold, add 1-1/2 teaspoons soda and flour and cornstarch sifted together. Bake in two loaves in moderate size bread pans one hour in a moderate oven.

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## The Children's Gardening

"One good thing that I can already see, resulting from these war-time activities, is the way the children are acquiring a sense of responsibility along several lines," remarked one mother to another.

"Oh, but do you not think that they will become old and grown-up too soon, lose the charming freedom from care of childhood?" objected the other.

"Not a bit," was the decided reply.

"I was never able to understand how some people could allow their children to be so careless of their own belongings and so inconsiderate of the rights and property of others. I always believed that children should be taught not to waste and be extravagant, just as we teach them not to be stingy and hoard their treasures. Now these war gardens, as we call them, which are being planted all over the country, are splendid things for children, it seems to me. There are all sorts of lessons that they can learn from gardens of their own, for which they and they alone are responsible. I know that mine have profited from theirs in ever so many ways. Sometimes I overhear them talking together and I am amazed at the diversity of the lessons that they are learning.

"For city dwellers, we have a remarkably large back yard. There is a large flagged section in the center, but there are wide flower beds all along the sides and a large plot at the end, which was formerly a rather neglected flower garden, is now devoted to flourishing-looking vegetables. We are raising radishes and lettuce and romaine and tomatoes, too, and the children are urging me to put in a strawberry bed.

"They have learned to take the responsibility of caring for those plants, of keeping them watered and free of weeds. They have organized themselves into a garden regiment or squad and share the work, according to their own arrangements, quite amicably, too. They do not want to waste a bit of room; every day almost they come to me with new ideas for more crops—that seems to be the favorite word in their vocabularies just at present—and are perfectly certain that they are going to supply all the vegetables that we need this summer. They are learning not to be greedy, too. When they pulled the first radishes, one of the boys, who is very fond of them, helped himself

lavishly and often. It was not long, however, before I heard his older brother, who has been elected captain of the squad, remonstrating with him quite emphatically in a stage whisper, reminding him that those radishes had to be divided among the whole family and that he would be robbing some one if he took another one. And there would not be any more ready to pull for several days. Then the 'captain' relented and gave the smaller boy the biggest, reddest radish in his own more modest portion. So I noticed that they were learning thoughtfulness and generosity from their garden.

"Each child has his own set of garden tools of a convenient size, and I have provided them with kneeling pads—which are great protectors of knees of stockings—watering pots and what delights them particularly, a set of marking sticks. These sticks are easily obtained, and may be gay and ornamental as one wishes. I bought the gayest that I could find, sticks with carrots and beets and radishes and other vegetables painted upon them, and the children were delighted. The boys have khaki "farm clothes," as they call them, and their little sister has an all-enveloping pinata made of that attractive printed cotton with pictures of children and animals and gardening activities scattered all over it.

"As we expect to be in town practically all summer, I have bought a couch hammock with standard and canopy for the back yard, also a table with a large umbrella over it and some garden chairs—these and the table being of iron, painted gayly. The children have full charge of the garden and that includes taking in the hammock mattress and such things, in case of rain, as well as watering, weeding, planting seeds and pulling vegetables—the whole responsibility. Their father and I merely act as umpires and advisers, as the case may be. Every member of the family seems to enjoy the arrangement and, as I said, I can see that the children are acquiring a feeling of responsibility, a conviction that they have special duties of their own to perform, which are a real and definite part of the work which must be done throughout the country; yet they are just as jolly and fond of play as ever, and much happier, it seems to me."

## New Veils for Summer Wear

Veils are beginning to take on the glory that once belonged exclusively to hats; for, while the narrow brimmed sailor hat has come into general favor, the accompanying veils have developed in myriad styles. One of the newest of these veils is of fine mesh, with large chenille dots. They come in all colors, from navy blue and black, suitable for wear with a dark suit, to a dull sand color, which is ideal for motoring. The vogue of maline scarfs and neckbands has made these veils serve a double purpose, for the maline in them is stiff enough to make an attractive bow at the back where it is tied; so, by merely buying an extra length of veiling, the separate neckpiece is done away with. To arrange one of these veils requires a little care. One end should be about three-quarters of a yard longer than the other, so that, after being brought together at the back and securely pinned, the long end can be put around the neck and a bow tied just below the hat brim. This arrangement of a crisp veil adds distinction to the severely tailored costume.

"What I do is to separate the rough clinkers, the real coal, from the smooth clinkers which are stone. These latter I throw away, for they are of no use at all. Then I put the rough clinkers in a pail and pour over them a strong brine—I use the coarse ice-cream salt for it, otherwise it would be far too expensive an operation—and let them soak for about 24 hours. By that time, the brine is pretty well absorbed and, when I throw these salted clinkers, as you might call them, on the fire, I find that they burn beautifully. This is not much work and it does help to save coal, which is surely a worthwhile occupation these days."

## Trifle

One sponge loaf, 2 ounces ratafia biscuits, raspberry jam,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint double cream, 1 gill lemon syrup,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint custard from 3 yolks, 1 white of egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint milk, sugar to sweeten, 1 ounce shredded almonds, flavoring, crystallized cherries or violets and a few stalks of angelica. Make the custard and allow it to cool. Make the lemon syrup on the following ingredients: 1 lemon rind and juice, 1 ounce sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teacup water. Boil all for five minutes and allow to cool. Cut sponge loaf in slices across, spread each layer with jam, and cover the bottom of a glass dish. Place in a few ratafia and custard, and repeat until the cake is built up. Whip the cream until stiff and add a little of the custard, to make the cream a right consistency for coating. Pour over sponge cake and decorate with a large bunch of cherries or violets, with angelica stalks.

The tastes of the "tailor-made" woman, who dislikes to relinquish her usual plain mesh face veil for the new and more elaborate ones, have been carefully considered by the designers of this season's veils. For her, a circular, patterned veil with a border of dots is fashioned to wear over a plain, close-fitting veil. It can either be allowed to hang from the brim of the hat, or be tossed back to form rippling cascades at either side. Some of these "made" veils, as the circular ones are called, are longer on the sides than front and back, forming deep points over the shoulders. One of the most attractive of these is of fine mesh with a border of bows, small in front and back and graduated in size until the ones over the shoulders are fully four inches in height. Another interesting pattern is of oak leaves, worked in fine tracery on a veil of deep autumn red. Colored veils, while common enough in chiffon, have never before been shown in mesh in such profusion.

Combination veils for motoring have made their first appearance in a few specialty shops. These are made of figured mesh and chiffon of a contrasting color, and can easily be copied at home. A length of mesh veil, long enough to go around the hat (a yard is usually sufficient) is stitched to a wide chiffon veil, four yards long, leaving the ends of equal length. Veils of the same color can be used, though combinations such

as sand color and navy blue, white and sea-blue, or battleship gray and autumn red, are perhaps more effective. This veil is arranged on the hat, with the chiffon above, resting on the crown of the hat. When the mesh veil has been fastened in the back, so that short locks of hair are securely held, the chiffon is crossed in the back loosely, brought round in front and tied, or hung over the shoulders like a scarf. If the sun becomes too glaring, the part that is draped around the crown can be dropped over the face, without disarranging it in the back.

For boating, nothing is better to hold the hat securely and keep out the glare of the sun than a white Shetland veil, better known, outside of specialty shops in the infants' department than at the regular veil counter. These, together with white chiffon veils, are an almost indispensable adjunct to the sports costume; in fact, many girls keep such a veil in the pocket of their sweater or sports jacket, so that a game of golf or tennis need not be halted even during the brilliance of the sun at midday.

Such is the popularity of veils this season that many hats are made with veils attached to the brim. Even garden hats have narrow widths of organdy hanging from the brim, and, while these can hardly be called veils, they have the same charming effect.

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## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Capable woman to do all work for two in small apartment; steady half time. PEIN, 460 Englewood Ave., New York City.

WANTED—General housework girl at once. Call evening or day, Tel. Lynn 6.

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MILLINERS, experienced on fine work; good pay; apply all week. GERHARDT, 12 East 30th St., New York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

LADY cultured and widely travelled, whose position as secretary to small business, where intelligent training and loving care is desired; applicant has small daughter; references, X 10, Montier, 34 South 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

LICENSED chemist desires employment by the end of the week; go home nights. Mrs. HELEN F. HEGEL, 371 Marble St., Stoneham, Mass. Tel. 402-M.

## ROOMS AND BOARD AND ROOMS

FURNISHED, rm. and kitchen; top floor; com. b. w.; central; comfortable; quiet people with no children. G 45, Monitor Office, Boston.

## SUMMER BOARD WANTED

BOARD wanted for small family during vacation on farm; Pennsylvania preferred. Write H, 2126 Milligan Ave., Twinsburg, Pa.

## ARMING OF CITIZEN AUSTRALIAN FORCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—On May 1 the first steps were taken to place the citizen forces of the Commonwealth on a war basis. "We may yet have to fight in Australia," said Senator G. F. Pearce, Minister for Defense, in what may be considered a foreword to the voluntary mobilization order.

First the Federal Chief Justice, Sir Samuel Griffith, issued a warning against the unprotected state of the Commonwealth, as a postscript to his report on the reinforcements for the Australian Imperial Force: the Governor-General, Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, followed with an unmistakable call to preparedness, delivered at the recruiting conference; the last call to military activity was the speech in the Senate on April 18 of the Defense Minister. On April 23 the enlistment scheme for home defense was announced by Senator Pearce. By the first day of May the groundwork had been laid.

Why Australia should place its house in order has not been stated. It may be that stories of mysterious aeroplanes were thought to have truth behind them, and to carry with them the possibility of an enemy submarine base or of a well-equipped raider, or, more probably, it may be that the career of the Woolf has shown plainly that the ocean is no longer the safeguard of former years. There is little possibility of internal trouble, unless compulsion in Ireland should crystallize disloyalty. So one might continue conjecture. But the secret has been well kept. So well kept that the average man wisely concludes that the Commonwealth is determined not to be caught napping, but has no thought of immediate grave crisis.

Prior to the war, and since hostilities began, Australia has trained its youth and young men under a universal training plan, but the heavy enlistments have greatly reduced the available force and have even seemed likely to wipe out a number of battalions. Under the new scheme men between 21 and 50 years, who must, however, be ineligible for service abroad yet fit for home defense, will be asked to enroll as part of the citizen forces. The volunteers will either undergo the usual special training of the members of the militia (citizen forces), or will become practically a standing army. All arms of the force will be trained, equipped and armed in readiness for any emergency. Uniforms will be issued and pay and separation allowances made at citizen force rates. Members of rifle clubs will be specially welcomed.

Distant from the militia and the new home reinforcement plan is the Australian army reserve, composed of men who have had practical knowledge of warfare. This force, made up of returned men, will be the backbone of the defense and every effort will be made to induce a majority of the returned soldiers to enroll.

The rifles with which to arm the

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New Arrivals in

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ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—When readers of The Christian Science Monitor hear Lieutenant W. J. Denny, military cross winner, who is visiting the United States to describe Australia's part in the great war, they may remember that he is a lawyer, journalist and legislator as well as a gallant soldier.

His visit to America is by direction of the Imperial authorities who consider that this chapter in the big book of fighting democracy should be verbally presented by one who knows what fighting and democracy mean.

South Australia has thus been honored for the second time. Mr. Crawford Vaughan, its former Premier, has been in America for many months helping speed up war preparations. He and Lieutenant Denny are old political companions but the difference is that the soldier has just been returned again, while Mr. Vaughan has been defeated. A legislative companion of nearly 20 years has been severed by this failure of the former Premier at the polls.

Lieutenant Denny refused to preach recruiting when he was sitting snugly in this Parliamentary seat as a member for the capital city of South Australia. Instead he enlisted. His example to members of Parliament has since been followed by Lance Corporal Howard Vaughan, a brother of Mr. Crawford Vaughan, who was Attorney-General when Crawford Vaughan was Premier. He is in France now. And while he has been away "doing his bit," the anti-conscription section of the Labor Party took away his seat in the Upper House.

Lieutenant Denny had had nearly 18 years Parliamentary experience when he joined the army. Before he entered politics and the law he was a journalist and an enthusiastic member of the literary society, winning many prizes for debating and oratory.

He rose to Cabinet rank as Attorney-General in the Ministry in which Crawford Vaughan was Commissioner for Crown Lands. He had two years in office, until the Labor Party came into power again.

CARD SYSTEM IN AUSTRALIA FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The great strike in Australia last year was precipitated by the introduction of the time-card system into the government tramway work shops at Randwick. This system has now been reported on favorably by Judge Curlewis, sitting as a Royal Commissioner.

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home defense army will probably be manufactured at the Lithgow small arms works, which is a government plant.

LIEUT. W. S. DENNY TO VISIT UNITED STATES

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But the secret has been well kept.

So well kept that the average man



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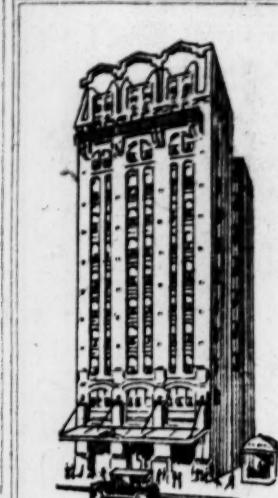
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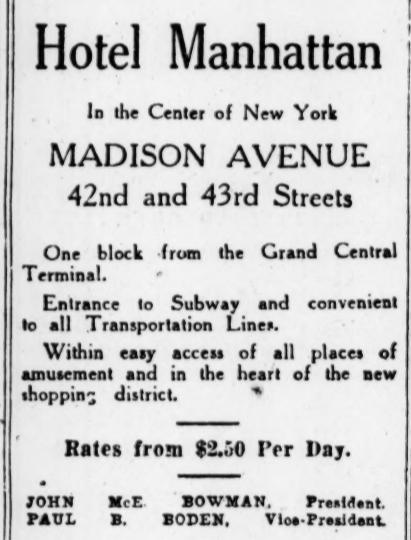
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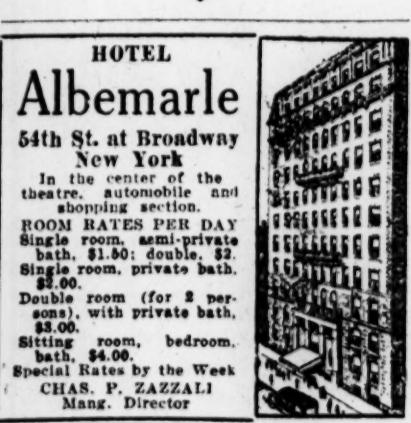
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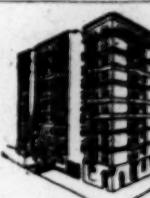
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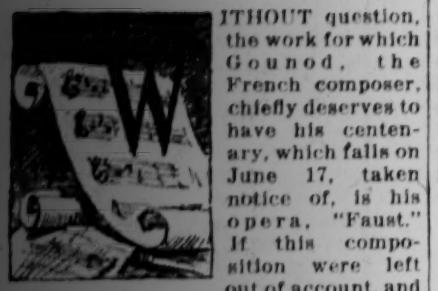
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# THE CENTENARY OF CHARLES GOUNOD



WITHOUT question, the work for which Gounod, the French composer, chiefly deserves to have his centenary, which falls on June 17, taken notice of, is his opera, "Faust."

If this composition were left out of account, and

If Gounod had to stand on the fame of his other creations, like "Romeo and Juliette" and "Mireille" in the opera repertory, and like "The Redemption" and "Mors et Vita" in the oratorio repertory, the musical public might excusably, perhaps, let the day go unheeded. But as long as "Faust" figures in the matter, then the centenary becomes of the widest importance. For is not this work, the world over, accepted as the greatest example of French opera? May it not, moreover, be truly called the most popular masterpiece of all opera?

The popularity and vitality of the work is no doubt to be referred to Gounod's musical characterization of Marguerite, his process of portraiture running through the scenes of the kermis, the garden, the church and the prison, but finding its most human and less mechanically dramatic moments in the garden scene, in which occur Marguerite's "Jewel Song" and Faust's apostrophe to Marguerite's dwelling. Nowhere else has Gounod achieved such persuasive delineation as here, not even in the exquisite balcony scene of "Romeo and Juliette"; and if any other composer has ever given a heroine an outline to clear as that which he has given Marguerite in the soliloquy of the necklace and mirror, or if any other has given a heroine an idealization so poignant as he has given her in Faust's air, "Salut, demeure chaste et pure," the great public has yet to become convinced of it.

Indeed, in the opinion of Camille Saint-Saëns, a Frenchman who himself has made a popular success as an inventor of opera character, Gounod sketched a more appealing portrait of Marguerite, and of Juliette and Mireille, too, for that matter, than did the poet from whom the original is taken. In a discourse which he prepared

readily recognizable. England alone understands Shakespeare's Juliette; Germany alone understands Goethe's Marguerite; and Provence alone understands Mistral's Mireille. But the world at large comprehends Gounod's women. It accepts Mireille, Marguerite and Juliette as his daughters."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
Mme. Gounod, after Ingres

The writing of an opera on the drama of Goethe seems to have been one of Gounod's early ambitions, though historians know of his interest in the project more from reminiscences which he gave out in the glow of his mature fame than from anything they find recorded about his youth. There can be no question, however, as to his having read Goethe's play in French, near the

as well as one in B minor that I have composed here; also Felix's duet and capriccio in A minor, but above all Bach's concerto, which I have had to play to him at least 10 times."

Then there is her record of that May night when a party from the Hensel lodgings and from the Villa Medici went by moonlight to see the Coliseum.

Early in the evening Fanny entertained certain of the party by playing

Fanny, who was lately married to Hensel, painter and artistic propagandist, says in her diary, under date of April 23 at Rome:

"In the evening people dropped in. Gounod is such an enthusiast in music as I have seldom seen. He likes my little Venetian piece very much,

most desired, while waiting for his term at the Villa to expire, was an opportunity for winning the applause of audiences. For when he found such opportunity in Vienna in 1842, he appears to have been quite happy. Here he appeared as conductor, directing a requiem of his and pleasing the Viennese musical public with his talents.

HIS days as a traveling student over, Gounod spent a more or less commonplace musical eight years in Paris. Then he began to climb the ladder leading to opera fame and reached the top on March 19, 1859, when his "Faust," libretto by Barbier and Carré, was produced at the Théâtre Lyrique.

The story of the production has been gone over by the composer's biographers, de Bovet, Paganer and Prod'homme and Dandelot; also by the composer himself in the autobiography which he published years afterward through the encouragement of his British collaborator in musical and literary undertakings, Georgina Weldon. It is just possible that certain details have been forced out of perspective and that the whole matter has been set forth in a way to put the composer in a sentimentally heroic light. But at any rate, it seems that many persons at first failed to see that the garden scene, with its "Jewel Song" for the soprano and with its "Salut, demeure chaste et pure" aria for the tenor, was one of the greatest opera episodes ever written.

Among the critics who attended the first performance, Berlioz, according to the evidence presented by the biographers, alone appears to have realized that Mme. Carvalho, the Marguerite, was interpreting vocal melody of high significance here; and he alone appears to have gone so far as even to express incredulity about the melody which Barbot, the Faust, was singing here. But it is the way of those who write the life of a musician to exult over the discomfiture of his critics. Gounod himself furnishes the most pleasantly ironical comment of anybody in a chapter of the autobiography which he devotes to expressing his feelings about the critical profession. He says:

"When I gave 'Faust' in Paris in March, 1859, certain friends of mine



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
Charles Gounod, after Ingres

go to sleep before the end of it. You must make extensive cuts. Then, the aria of Faust! And that quartet, which is so long! My dear fellow, take care! Again, you have in the fourth act the cathedral scene, which is ineffective; and the final scene of Valentine after the duel. Black, black, black and ineffective!"

"After the performance they talked of the chorus of the old men in the kermis scene and of the soldiers' chorus in the fourth act; and somebody said: 'You see, you can write melody. There it is in these two numbers. Why have you not put it into the others?'"

WHEN the composer thus turned the laugh on the doubts of his friends, "Faust" had been for a good while in the repertory of the Paris Opéra, having been taken there from the Théâtre Lyrique and produced with new scenery, in 1869, Miss Nilsson singing the rôle of Marguerite.

If there were not the name of "Faust" to sustain Gounod as a figure in modern music, there would still remain for him a minor popularity in certain fragments of his vocal writing. Among the best of these, all must agree, are his short cantata, "Gallia," and the two numbers, "Lovely Appear" and "Unfold, Ye Portals," in "The Redemption." These doubtless have a different source of inspiration from other examples of his writing for chorus. They belong to the period of his sojourn in England at the time of the Franco-Prussian War and afterward, and they can probably be explained as owing something in style and spirit to the English school of anthem writing.

However that may be, all of Gounod's music that survives in the repertory of the opera house and of the concert hall today is distinctly on the vocal rather than the instrumental order.

In the Park Monceau address, Saint-Saëns refers to Gounod's vocal understanding, which he calls rare for recent times, and says: "Is not the voice the living, divine instrument? To those who cherish and serve it in its beauty,

it gives in exchange the immortal palm. Instruments change and go out of fashion, but the voice remains." He adds that we can perform today the music of Palestrina, Roland de Lassus and Jennequin for voice, whereas it is impossible to do anything with Sixteenth Century instrumental scores, which are merely interesting documents, relegated to collections in museums.

Gounod, generally speaking, used a

not a tournament. What is chiefly required, he said, is that music should have verity, sentiment and dramatic purpose. These qualities, the world well knows, he usually sought through the most direct means.

His opera roles have furnished opportunity for great singers, more especially, perhaps, women, to distinguish themselves, from Pauline Viardot to Mary Garden. Those who have won laurels interpreting his ingratiating melody include Mme. Patti, Guymard, Sæs, Kellogg, Albani, Nordica, Eames, Adams, Calvé, Melba and Farrar. Many singers of secondary importance have for a moment raised themselves to the dignity of first-rate artists in the part of Marguerite, so vocally agreeable, so emotionally true is the music of the garden, the church and the prison scenes. Women with low voice as well as those with high have found the rôle within their powers.

At his centenary, Gounod deserves to have mention made of something else than the exquisite passages of solo melody for voice and the imperishable pages of part writing for chorus which he left behind him. For he did a great service in the legal as well as the artistic side of his calling. He struggled all through the latter years of his career against the business of musical piracy which used to thrive so rankly, and there is no telling how much he did for the rights of composers in general by standing up and fighting single-handed for his own. Today a society exists for the protection of musical works. But 45 years ago, nothing of the sort stood between composer and publisher.

In particular, he objected to the plan of certain publishers in England of putting his music into print with the melodies changed and with the form and meaning, as he declared, ruined. Then, too, he opposed with all his might the so-called royalty system, under which the artist who performed a composer's work, such as



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
Poster showing famous interpreters of Gounod's rôles

they gain in technical command. Nor was he, like Verdi, one of those whose growth can be traced through periods. He was never given to old-school formalism or to latter-day complexity. He expressed his feelings about the academic rules of counterpoint and fugue by describing them as the gymnastics of music; as the grammar of composition and not composition itself; as rhetoric, not eloquence. Writing music in modern times, he held, is

a song, was allowed a pecuniary interest in it. Lastly, he registered disapproval of the doctrine of "public domain," under which publishers took possession of old master works, put editions of them on the market at comparatively small cost and reaped large profits. According to his views, such an enterprise ought to be handled by the state, and the composer's heirs ought to receive revenue from the sales.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
The garden scene from "Faust," as staged in 1869



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
Gounod's birthplace in Paris

THE young French musician seems to have enjoyed the general social and artistic atmosphere of the Villa Medici, over which the painter, Ingres, officiated as director; but he seems, at the same time, to have felt that Rome was a better place for an architect or a sculptor to study in than for a musician. There was, to be sure, abstract romance enough for him in Italy. Did he not say in after years that the starlight summer evenings of the island of Capri gave him the idea of his "Walpurgis Night" ballet in "Faust"? Even in the study of Italian opera he could accomplish little, for the doings of that branch of art were more manifest at the Théâtre-Italien in Paris than at any place within reach of the Villa. It is quite certain that he meditated often on the distance by coach that he was removed from home and Paris. But he had recourse to that solace of the musician who is thrown on a voiceless strand—the reading of the scores of the old masters. He is said to have pondered much at this time on the pages of the "Alceste" of Lully, the two "Iphigenias" of Gluck and the "Don Giovanni" of Mozart.

What the hopeful artist probably

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WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**M**ANKIND at its best has not reached its present concept of righteousness in a day; that has come through long centuries of struggle, suffering, and revelation. Although God, in whom all goodness or righteousness dwells, has ever been the same, men have not always known this. Some have caught glimpses of the truth as one beholds a far-off object on the horizon; others have had a nearer view, but still not close enough for them to register the vision; while the comparatively few, whom the world calls its seers and prophets, have approached more nearly to the divine realities and beheld them with clear spiritual perception. And today the universe of Truth is not something chimerical, doubtful, fugitive, but stands revealed through Christian Science as the one great reality.

Now it will never be possible to get a sure basis for individual right thinking and acting until a reliable standard of reference is reared. Do not men erect standards for comparison in every department of life? Every bar of steel which finds its place in the ribs of a ship has to conform to certain definite tests of elasticity and breaking strain; every gallon of milk sold to the public must contain at least certain fixed proportions of different ingredients. Experience has fixed these and similar standards, and men insist that they be adhered to so that fraud may be kept in check. And one and all of such standardizations tend to promote in communities the practice of righteousness, instead of the corruptions of evil.

Where, then, must human beings turn for a standard which will be to them a reliable guide in the contemplation and pursuit of righteousness? "Where, but to God?" Now, this is no empty saying, for the simple reason that Christian Science has discovered the truth concerning God, so that the Supreme Being now stands revealed to mankind as never before. It can no longer be said that God is too great to be known or understood, too far aloof from creation to be apprehensible to mankind. All such arguments are but the froth of material belief. They have

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In "Thackeray's Letters to an American Family" are to be found many interesting communications to Mrs. Baxter and her daughters. The following was written shortly after his return to London from his first American trip:

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no weight at all when cast into the balance against the spiritual fact that God is ever present. And this is the truth which Christian Science declares. It may be urged that the statement that God is ever present does not by itself help very much, that something more precise needs to be told about His nature. And no objection can be taken to such a plaint, which Christian Science answers in the fullest possible manner.

Christian Science says that God is good and that God is Spirit. Hence it follows that Spirit or good is ever present. These words contain the basis for right thinking and practice. Mortals believe in the reality of a material universe, containing material objects governed by material law. But what is the truth as revealed by divine Science? It is that, since Spirit is infinite, there exists in reality only a spiritual universe, governed by perfect spiritual law. What is the nature of this spiritual universe? It consists entirely of spiritual ideas. All the trouble which mankind endures arises from the erroneous belief in the reality of matter. The human mind localizes material objects, appropriates them in belief, and the sense of proprietorship forms a plea for strife and wrangling and even bloodshed. It is certain that warfare between men and between nations will continue in some form or other, even after "war," as commonly understood, ceases, until false material sense has been entirely destroyed and spiritual ideas have taken its place.

The human struggle is one entirely between the spiritual idea and material sense; and who can doubt on which side ultimate victory will lie? Victory will always lie with Truth and Truth's expression. It is this certainty which inspires individuals to meet unrighteousness within and beyond themselves with fortitude and courage; and it is the same assurance which bands them together as nations in the effort to destroy the utterly false belief that material force can usurp the place of spiritual power. Perceiving the indestructible nature of the spiritual idea, Mrs. Eddy could write on page 385 of Science and Health: "Let us remember

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### Delenda Est Carthago

THERE are two questions agitating Europe, and indeed the world, at the present moment, which it is decidedly difficult to separate. The first of these is Russia, the second the Jugo-Slav. The interdependence between these is, indeed, so intimate that it is impossible to discuss the one without perpetually running into the other. To begin with, the moment you touch the Russian question, you necessarily and inevitably touch the Polish question, and the moment you touch the Jugo-Slav question, you raise the whole question of the relation of Russia to the Balkans, and more than this, of the integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Important as the whole Slav question has always been, it is only since the war began, and since the war aims of the Central Powers were openly declared, that the full significance of the Jugo-Slav question has been forced upon the world. In the pre-war days, when the Russian Colossus gave German statesmen sleepless nights, and bound together the Magyar and the Austrian in a way nothing else could, the Slav question was one which, as a matter of practical politics, was confined largely to the Balkans and the marches of the Russian Empire, and was summed up in the term, the Russian menace. When, however, the plans of Berlin and Vienna for their Mittel-Europa dream were given to the world, in a concrete shape, it became perfectly clear that the center of gravity of the menace had shifted from Petrograd to Berlin. When, later, the Russian Colossus proved to have feet of the purest clay, and was toppled into the dust, the Jugo-Slav question assumed an entirely different aspect. Vienna, it was seen, in lending itself servant to obey the behests of Berlin, had staked the future of the Hapsburg's Empire in a way which had never occurred to Franz Josef or Franz Ferdinand, inasmuch as to them the Russian Colossus had feet of brass. The new Emperor must, however, be perfectly aware of the change which the Russian Revolution has created in Eastern Europe, and must by this time be fully aware that what is at stake, in the settlement ahead of him, is the integrity of his own Empire owing to the collapse of that of the Tsars.

It is doubtful to those best acquainted with the situation, whether the Russian Humpty-Dumpty, either with an Imperial crown or a Phrygian cap on his head, can ever be reseated on the wall from which he fell some year and a half ago, with any assurance that he will remain there. Therefore, already, the allied statesmen are having to take into consideration the protection of the marches of the new Russia against an attack by Germany or Austria in the future. And the way in which measures for this are beginning more and more to be discussed, is through the setting up of a free Polish state as a buffer between the German Powers and Russia, and the carving of a Jugo-Slav confederacy out of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which, in conjunction with the present Slavonic states of the Balkans, will be a bar to any future attempt of Berlin to threaten the safety of humanity, by stretching a huge military empire from the North Sea and the Baltic to the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf.

What has stood in the way of the acceptance of such an idea, in the past, has been the curious sentimental friendship of the two Western Entente powers, more particularly of the United Kingdom, for Austria. It is no exaggeration to say that for decades past there has been a pro-Austrian tradition in Downing Street, and one of the great assets of her existence with which Austria gambled when she made herself servant to Berlin, to whom she would obey, was this curious traditional friendship of the British Foreign Office for Vienna. The ordinary Englishman never for a moment confounded the Germans of Austria with the Germans of Prussia or any other of the states of the German Empire. He never regarded the Austrian as a German at all, and in a less measure this was true also of the Frenchman. Those who understand the present Jugo-Slav question best know this to be the case, and are the most surprised at the casual manner in which Vienna threw one of the strongest props of the Empire into the melting pot. Even after the present war began, Downing Street insisted on separating Vienna from Berlin, and it has taken the worst indications of Austrian enmity to finally break the image stored on the shelves of the Foreign Office, and bring Downing Street to the point of seriously considering the disintegration of the Austrian Empire as a possibility. A year ago Downing Street was probably as completely committed to the theory of Austria's integrity as it has always been understood Washington was. Within the last few months, however, events have followed each other in so rapid a succession that Downing Street has been compelled at last to reconsider its point of view as Washington must be rapidly being forced to.

What has happened is extremely simple. The Königs-Platz has not merely thrown away the scabbard of the sword of Mittel-European conquest, it has gloried openly in its domination of Vienna as criminis particeps, and the young and weak Emperor Karl has been compelled to repudiate "My Dear Sixtus," and permit himself to be bound to the wheels of the Königs-Platz war chariot, rather in the guise of a captive taking part in a triumph than in that of an equal of the Kaiser. If then the Emperor Karl is going to prove to be as possessed of feet of clay as any Romanoff, and if the Hammer-God is going to rule the destinies of Mittel-Europa, the question has been forced at once on London, on Paris, on Washington, and even upon Rome, whether the policy of the integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Empire will not have to be given up, and the formation of a Jugo-Slav confederation have to be considered equally with that of a free Poland.

What this means is something very serious to the Emperor Karl, and something which he and Count Czernin,

who has been his political *âme damnée*, will have to face. It is all very well for Count Czernin to talk of "the wretched, miserable Masaryk." That may do for the newspapers and the innocents. But everybody who knows anything, knows that Professor Masaryk's real cause of offense is that he has given to the world that remarkable brief of Count Czernin's composed for the information and intended for the eye only of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. In that remarkable document Count Czernin exposed the policy of the Austro-Hungarian oligarchy in all its naked simplicity, and he is naturally a little disturbed at its publication. But what must be disturbing him a little more even than this particular exposure must be the sudden bouleversement of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in England, in announcing to Dr. Benes, the General Secretary of the Tzeczo-Slovak National Council in Paris, that the British Government have every possible sympathy with the movement, and will be glad to give it the same recognition as has been granted to it by the French and Italian Governments. If this declaration means anything at all, it means that the supporters of the integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Empire can no longer regard Downing Street as the ark, but will have in future to face the fact that its consent to be bound to the wheels of the Königs-Platz chariot, in its newly signed alliance, has finally forced the United Kingdom to accept the demands of the Tzeczo-Slovak revolutionaries, who Austria knows are alone prevented from breaking into open revolution by want of arms.

It was Cato who declared, "Delenda est Carthago," and if the Emperor Karl is not careful, a statesman may arise with the words in his mouth, Delenda est Noricum.

### Secret Sessions Upheld

IT WOULD not be wise to give a sweeping approval or disapproval of the custom of considering diplomatic questions and passing upon treaties behind closed doors. There are times when the governing powers would do well to take the public into their confidence with relation to foreign affairs, and there are times when such a course would be highly detrimental to the interests of the nations. No one will question that, in the United States, mistakes are often made by the government in telling the people too little; nor will anyone deny that mistakes, equally numerous and serious, are made by the Washington Government in imparting information to the public which had better be withheld.

The United States Senate without doubt took the proper course in defeating the Borah resolution providing for public consideration of treaties, although it is not impossible to see that good would result at times from a more open discussion of certain features of certain treaties. The vote of 50 to 23 by which Senator Borah's proposal was rejected was not partisan, nor should it be taken as indicating that so large a majority of the Senate is out of sympathy with his desire to prevent the nation from being committed, without the knowledge of its citizens, to obnoxious treaty agreements. President Wilson has frequently and pointedly declared his opposition to the secret treaty, but, as some of the Senators remarked in course of the debate, Senator Borah took the Chief Magistrate too literally. Mr. Wilson, on January 8 last, called for "open covenants of peace openly arrived at," but it cannot quite accurately be said that what the President demanded was that all negotiations looking to a peace should be discussed in the presence of newspaper reporters. A more reasonable interpretation of his words would be, that he wanted no peace treaty finally arranged until the people were given opportunity to examine its terms and to express approval or disapproval of them.

The President has been true to this attitude as far as peace proposals have gone. He has insisted in discussing them, not only before the country, but before the world. But, of course, only in a general way. It is conceivable that President Wilson would prefer to have the details of a peace treaty talked over secretly in the Cabinet, in the Department of State, and in the Senate. At all events, it would be a difficult matter to obtain proposals looking to a peace agreement, and as difficult to make them, unless assurances were given that, in their preliminary stages at least, negotiations would be conducted in confidence.

What the people of the United States want, what they expect, and what they will insist upon, is that when treaties are negotiated and consummated their terms shall be made known. The Republic has had no experience of an opposite nature in the past. Other nations have, however, and President Wilson's references to secret treaties have no doubt been inspired by revelations of what has happened in other lands rather than in his own.

### The National Party

IN ST. LOUIS, Mo., a little more than a year ago, a special national convention of the Socialist Party of America adopted a platform which was essentially offensive to all those members of that organization in the United States who were imbued with regard for democratic doctrines. The great majority of such persons were so disgusted with the enunciations made through the instrument that when it was submitted to a referendum they refused to recognize it, even by casting negative votes. The minority of extremists, consequently, adopted it, and it went forth as an expression of views held by the party.

This platform, in the form of a series of resolutions, proclaimed "unalterable opposition" to the war which Congress had just declared existent between the United States and Germany; called upon "workers of all countries to refuse to support their countries in their wars"; branded the United States' participation in the conflict "a crime against the people" and "against the nations of the world," and declared that "no greater dishonor has ever been forced upon a people than that which the capitalist class is forcing upon this nation against its will." Unyielding opposition was urged to all legislation in support of the war, by states and nation, to conscription, and to war loans. All of this was simply thinly disguised pro-Germanism.

For some time there had been manifested, among

radical thinkers and workers in and out of the Socialist ranks, a strong and growing longing to get together on ground as nearly common as possible, and the Socialist performance gave fresh impetus to this desire, with the result that, in October last, Socialists of American proclivities, single taxers, prohibitionists, and others, uniting with a remnant of the Progressives, formed at Chicago a new party and gave it the name of "National."

The National Party platform stood for the war, which it declared a struggle fundamentally "between the ideals and aspirations of democracy on the one hand, and the ideals and aspirations of autocracy on the other hand"; it endorsed the motives which prompted the nation to enter the conflict, and pledged full and undivided support to the furtherance of the cause in which the Republic had enlisted. The declaration stood for prohibition, unqualifiedly. It stood for war-time prohibition, for universal suffrage, for woman suffrage, for the initiative and referendum, for the short ballot, for proportional representation, for the rights of the minority in elections, for Cabinet responsibility, for prison reform, for a uniform divorce law, for experimental public ownership, for democratic management of public utilities, for the reform of labor laws, for the extinction of land monopoly, in short, for all the things supported by the radical opinion of the nation.

The new party has thus far had no opportunity to raise its banner in open issue with either of the older national political organizations, because, for the present at least, there is but one principal issue before the country, namely, the winning of the w.r. It is conceivable, however, that from this time on there will arise many important side issues, and the National Party will probably play a large part in bringing some of these to decision. From the present indications its purpose will be, first, to give its full support to the Wilson Administration. It will take care, meanwhile, that none of the great issues which for the time being may be called secondary, are lost sight of, and, if its general policy is indicated by the program tentatively adopted in Massachusetts, it will, in the coming campaign, examine candidates for election or reelection in the light of their attitude toward those so-called secondary issues, especially with reference to equal suffrage and proportionality.

An immensely useful work may be accomplished by the National Party while acting, for the present, in a supervisory capacity. It can gain a reputation for dependability in no more certain or speedy way than by marking for election in the coming campaign those candidates of the older parties who deserve public confidence and support, and by marking for defeat those who are not to be trusted. Assuming that the new party shall be moved solely by a desire to serve the commonweal, the people will welcome it, and be grateful to it, in proportion as it shall help to give them disinterested and sane direction. Far better than by presenting candidates itself can it serve the electorate by passing upon the worthiness of candidates of the older parties, with an eye single to the welfare of the country in these perilous times.

For the rest, the new organization and those in the leadership of it may trust the future. The Republic was never more in need than it is now of a great political party wanting nothing for itself, but willing to do everything for the nation and the cause to which the nation has pledged its best and its all.

### The Vicissitudes of an Image

THERE is no possibility of missing the statue. Even the most hurried visitor to London would be sure to see it. For, whether he walks down the Mall and out under the Admiralty Arch into the rush of Charing Cross, or reaches the same place by way of Cockspur Street, or by way of the fountains of Trafalgar Square, or with the crowds along the Strand, or with still more crowds of Whitehall, he must come upon it—the statue of a debonair horseman of other days, clad in all the frill and fashion of the Cavalier. He sits on his charger high above the traffic which surges past him, and looks down the length of Whitehall into Parliament Square. It is, of course, Le Sueur's statue of Charles I.

Over and over again have the Westminster authorities threatened to remove it to another place. Such removal was, indeed, involved in the original schemes of the Admiralty Arch. But, just as though it had definitely and finally come to rest after the changes and chances of its early days, the statue, year after year, remains where it has stood for so long a time. It certainly deserves all the rest it can get, for few statues, always excepting the much harassed products of Rome and Greece, have passed through more difficult times. This was the way of it. The Revolution had found Le Sueur's work finished, but not yet placed. Parliament was duly notified of its existence, and acted as it acted toward many similar things, deciding, in so many words, that the statue was "useless, dangerous, and ought to be abolished." Parliament decided, in fact, to sell it for the value of its metal, with the strict injunction that it must be broken up.

Now there was at that time living at the Dial, hard by Holborn Conduit, a brazier, one Rivett, a good name for such a calling. He made an offer for the statue, and to him it was ultimately sold. When exactly the "great scheme" came to Master Rivett, whether it was planned before he approached the authorities at Westminster, or whether it was thought of only as his heavily laden team bearing the statue labored along Oxford Street on the way back to the smithy, history does not relate. And of course, in any case, that is only a matter of passing interest. Whenever evolved, Master Rivett carried out his scheme with the utmost thoroughness.

The Holborn of those days was a liberal, generous place, a place of fields, lanes, and gardens, and Master Rivett, having a garden behind his smithy, took his statue there, and then, instead of breaking it up, dug a huge hole and buried it. This part of the work accomplished, he got him to his smithy again and from thence, in a few days, began to emerge various small articles which he declared were made from the goodly bronze of the statue. As the matter became known, people came in crowds to the Dial desiring to buy. Royalists came to buy souvenirs of the King, Roundheads came to buy

"trophies of the triumph of liberty over tyranny." And Master Rivett's fortune grew steadily. Finally came the "crowning mercy," as far as the brazier was concerned, in the Restoration. For he lost no time in digging up the statue and securing from a grateful King and court a suitable reward for his far-seeing loyalty. Some years later, on a pedestal designed by Grinling Gibbons, the statue was erected. Like the monarch of the day, it came back determined "never to set out on its travels again."

### Notes and Comments

THE Argentine battleship Rivadavia, American built, having on board Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the Ambassador from that Republic to Washington, who has been absent from his post for several months, has sailed for New York. Dr. Naon has always enjoyed the confidence of the government and people of the United States, and there is a hope, not so lively perhaps as it should be, but nevertheless a hope, that he will be able to explain to his own satisfaction, as well as to the satisfaction of the nation to which he is accredited, some of the strange things that have happened in Buenos Aires during the last year or so. It would hardly be going too far to say that if Dr. Naon is satisfied he will not find it very difficult to satisfy the Washington Administration.

A MARK of Arab appreciation, in the shape of a morocco-bound copy of the Koran, from a student of El-Hazar, has been received by a British officer who lectured in Egypt six months ago to the Ulema and theological students of Alexandria, Cairo, Komhamada, and Tantah on "Muhammad—Teacher and Reformer," and "The Foundations of Islam." A letter accompanied the gift and read as follows: "Dear and honored Sir,—I have been quite pleased to hear from you after your visit to Egypt. In my ear still rings and will continue to ring your far-reaching and commanding oratory. Be sure that your valuable lectures were successful and put to flight the misunderstanding that used to take hold of rash and harebrained youths who have abandoned their groundless views and are now ardently pro-English. Our sincere compliments to you, sir! I remain, begging your leave to offer the inclosed copy of the Koran, yours sincerely, Ali Raschid."

ON THE ground that the oil industry is a venture rather than a business, a correspondent of a New York contemporary says that a great injustice may be done by an attempt on the part of the federal government to determine, for taxation purposes, what is a "reasonable return" in profits from an investment in oil. One would hardly know where to look in the hope of finding anything venturesome in the investments made by the leading oil capitalists of the United States during the last fifty years or so. There has been speculation and gambling in oil, as there has been in grain, meat and railway securities, but these have been simply incidental. The great oil combinations and monopolies of the country prove, by their very existence, not only that the oil industry is a business, but that it is one of the biggest of businesses. And as to whether it earns reasonable or unreasonable profits, opinion can hardly be called divided.

THE masses of Austria are following the example set by the European democracies and demanding political recognition as the reward for their self-sacrificing labors during the war. Austria has already shown a peculiar method of meeting this contingency. As she cannot master her difficulties, in a way satisfactory to herself, she is running away from them. What is practically certain, however, is, not only that absolutism has had its day, but that there will be precious little left of Austria to run away, when the different irreconcilable nationalities have had their say.

THE dismissal of the railroad presidents in the United States and the employment of many of them, at salaries not exceeding \$15,000 a year, by Mr. McAdoo, the Director-General of Railroads, reminds one of a significant statement, made five years ago, by Charles S. Mellen, then president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, to the effect that he believed the services of no man in the country worth more than \$25,000 a year. Although Mr. Mellen did eventually sever his connection with the railroad company, it is interesting to recall that, according to rumor, Mr. Mellen was requested to retire by Wall Street interests, but refused to be deposed until later. Even in those circumstances he set up something in the nature of standard in these words: "I would have worked fully as hard for the New Haven Railroad for \$25,000 as I did for \$60,000 or \$75,000." Such an utterance from such a source affords food for thought for many present-day railroad executives who have to make the best of it on salaries only a little larger than Mr. McAdoo receives.

IT HAS often been insinuated, by the liquor interests in the United States, that France, after giving prohibition a trial in her armies, decided to abandon it on the ground that the troops required "a certain amount of artificial stimulation." There appears to have been some relaxation of rules here and there, regarding the use of liquors in the French service, for which, however, official sanction has been lacking. At all events, it is a sufficient answer to all insinuations of the kind referred to that the French army authorities have just issued a decree forbidding the selling or consumption of alcoholic drinks in the war zone. And this is done toward the close of the fourth year of the conflict, after the accumulation of a vast amount of evidence going to prove that total abstainers make the best soldiers.

THE examination paper which a certain vicar saw fit to put to some unfortunate English schoolboys has been denounced in the press as it deserves. It really seems altogether a waste of energy to invent "posers" when history, to mention but one subject, is already full of traps for the unwary. Many students more experienced than school children have had to go carefully in approaching the Cromwells, Thomas and Oliver, and the relations of Thomas with Wolsey.